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Nicaraguan Rebels Confident  
That 'Somoza's Days Are Up'

By Alan Riding  
MANAGUA, June 19 (NYT) — The mood inside the rebel headquarters in eastern Managua yesterday contrasted sharply with the tensions evident elsewhere in this city. Despite the occasional sound of rockets and mortar landing nearby, the guerrilla leaders were relaxed and optimistic. "Somoza's days are up," one said. "This will be decided in a matter of days, not weeks."

Outside the single-room home at has become the command center, heavily armed young rebels stood guard, while the entire area was protected by long rows of trenches and barbed wire. "We're wearing khaki and berets," said a leader of the United People's Movement, which serves as a political arm of the Sandinista National Liberation Front.

currently seeking the overthrow of President Anastasio Somoza. "This is liberated territory. The Sandinistas control the whole area militarily and politically."

In the nearby muddy streets, women and children lined up to receive food being distributed by the guerrillas, ducking down only when a government aircraft overhead went into a dive before launching rockets into the district.

**Civilians Killed**  
"We've only lost four fighters so far," explained Joaquin Cuadra, the 28-year-old son of a prominent Nicaraguan lawyer who is one of the Sandinista commanders for the Managua zone. "But unfortunately many innocent civilians have died. Just yesterday five children were killed near here when a rocket hit their house."

The meeting with the guerrilla leaders occurred unexpectedly when four reporters visiting the

periphery of the combat zone were approached by a young civilian who had them follow him through an endless maze of streets and past countless checkpoints until they reached the rebel headquarters, less than three miles from Gen. Somoza's own fortified "bunker."

In contrast to other regions in Nicaragua, the fighting in eastern Managua yesterday seemed only sporadic. In the northern city of Leon, where the rebels overran the National Guard barracks Sunday, fighting continued as guerrillas tried to dislodge a small detachment of soldiers still holding a nearby fortress. In the south, where a column of 700 guerrillas is trying to take the city of Rivas prior to the proclamation of a provisional government, the National Guard also stepped up its air and land attacks yesterday.

Here in Managua, the guard has shown itself incapable of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



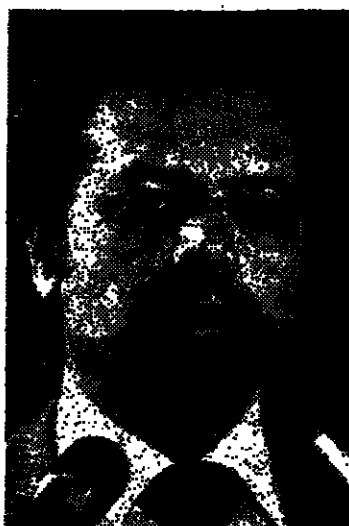
A Sandinista guerrilla with captured automatic rifle guards a Nicaragua National Guard deserter Monday in Leon.

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From Agency Dispatches  
NDON, June 19 — Saudi Arabia's oil minister Sheikh Ahmed Yamani said today that his country might raise its oil production by 1 million barrels a day to help bring order to the market, but would only keep production if the industrial countries cut their consumption.

acting to a report yesterday by the Middle East Economic Survey, Saudi Arabia might raise its output on July 1 from the past 8.5 million barrels a day to 9.5 million, h Yamani told the Shippers' Conference. "I don't rule out this possibility. If it happens, I will be 1 million barrels a day to start with, and we'll watch the market. We might go back to 10 million. We might stay with it."

ad Arabia produced well below its official ceiling in the first half of this year to help match demand in Iranian output. But h Yamani warned today that output and perseverance at levels would depend on how the consuming countries conserve energy and cut back their demand. "No matter how much we use our production, under the circumstances we cannot do anything unless the consuming countries cut their consumption," he said.



Sheikh Ahmed Yamani

"If it doesn't happen," he warned, "it is better for Saudi Arabia to stay with its present ceiling of 8.5 million barrels a day. If it can happen, it is our policy in Saudi Arabia to stop the panic in the spot market in Rotterdam and Singapore, to unify the price of oil again and stop this multi-tiered pricing system, and to try to come back again to a balanced supply and demand for the 1980s."

In his speech to shipping executives at London's Hilton Hotel, Sheikh Yamani said that 10 years from now, when demand starts to outpace world oil supplies at peak production, "the pronounced shortfall which may emerge is likely to push market prices to levels three or four times the current ones."

The only way to guarantee sufficient energy supplies, he said, was to shift as much energy usage as possible from oil to coal and other fossil fuels. The inability of the industrialized countries to endow with abundant coal reserves to shift their energy demand away from oil (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



QUEUE — Cars line up for gasoline from station on 10th Avenue, at bottom, in New York City yesterday. The line extends up 44th Street, left, onto 11th Avenue at top, and part of way down 45th Street, at right. System of rationing, based on odd-even license numbers, is set to begin in the city today.

## But Cannot Land in U.S.

## Europe's DC-10s Back in Air

ZURICH, June 19 (AP) — The first of Europe's 58 DC-10s began flying again today after various nations adopted new inspection and maintenance programs for the planes, which had been grounded two weeks ago after a U.S. air disaster. But they still will not be allowed to land in the United States.

The first back in the air was a DC-10 of the Dutch charter carrier Martinair. It flew to Palma de Mallorca.

Switzerland and the Netherlands were the first to give the go-ahead for resumption of flights yesterday, followed by France, Spain and the Nordic Civil Aviation Administration in the Scandinavian countries today. The West German Transport Ministry said that new certification was being issued for Lufthansa's 11 McDonnell-Douglas jumbo jets.

Britain gave the green light to Laker Airways and British Caledonian, and both said they would resume DC-10 flights tomorrow — Laker to Crete, British Caledonian to Nigeria.

**Skytrain Halted**  
Because DC-10s remain grounded in the United States, Laker still cannot use any of its six DC-10s for its cheap-fare Skytrain flights there. But an airline spokeswoman said that Britain's action today might free the airline's two Boeing 707 narrow-body jets for the transatlantic run.

A Swissair spokesman said that the company's nine DC-10s underwent a final round of checks during the night that confirmed them clear for service.

The French Civil Aviation Administration said the three DC-10s registered in France would resume commercial flights tonight. Union des Transports Aeriens, a private company, flies them to Africa, the Far East and French possessions, but the three UTA DC-10s registered in the United States will remain grounded.

The Netherlands KLM, and Garuda, the Indonesian airline, said they expected to be flying their DC-10s as soon as the way was clear for them to land at their destinations.

In Denmark, the Nordic CAA authorized the five airlines in the Scandinavian Airlines System to re-

sume operations with their fleet of five DC-10s.

Spanish aviation officials said today that Iberia, the Spanish airline, could return its seven DC-10s to service.

The new inspection and maintenance programs were adopted at a closed weekend meeting in Zurich of 13 European airlines that fly the wide-bodied jet and the civil aviation authorities of 21 countries in Europe.

The U.S. Federal Aviation Administration grounded all DC-10s in the United States after the May 25 crash of an American Airlines DC-10 in Chicago in which 273 persons were killed. Although foreign airlines fly a different model of the plane, governments around the world grounded them because of the U.S. decision.

The Swiss Civil Aviation Board said the Zurich meeting revealed there was "no technical reason opposing the exploitation of the aircraft, provided a detailed maintenance and inspection program is observed."

"We are confident that within two or three days our DC-10 '30' fleet will be able to serve most of the routes foreseen for this model," a Swissair spokesman said.

The FAA sent two representatives to the Zurich meeting but said the planes still could not land in the United States.

Data Link DC-10 Crash  
To Faulty Maintenance

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, June 19 — The head of the National Transportation Safety Board said yesterday that preliminary findings show faulty maintenance by American Airlines mechanics may have led to the May 25 air crash in Chicago.

Testifying before a House subcommittee, board Chairman James King said his investigators believe that mechanics caused a 10-inch crack in the DC-10 engine pylon about two months before that assembly broke apart as the plane took off from O'Hare Airport.

A total of 273 persons were killed in the crash. It was the worst aviation disaster in U.S. history.

Mr. King said preliminary evidence shows that the pylon holding the jet engine to the left wing was inadvertently cracked when mechanics reinstalled it after routine maintenance at Tulsa, Okla., March 30.

American Airlines at that time was using a one-step maintenance procedure that called for removing the engine and pylon together as a single unit. When the assembly was reinstalled to the wing with a forklift machine, undue stress was placed on the pylon, Mr. King said.

"The forklift operator had limited control in the precise placement of the aft bulkhead [of the pylon]," Mr. King told the transportation subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee.

Mr. King said that federal investigators first discovered the faulty procedure on June 2, and that the pylons of four other American Airlines DC-10s were subsequently found to have serious cracks. This discovery contributed to the June 6 grounding of all DC-10s by the Federal Aviation Administration.

American Airlines procedure, which Mr. King said was also used by some other carriers, was contrary to what the FAA and McDonnell Douglas Corp., the DC-10's builder, had recommended, he said.

FAA Administrator Langhorne Bond, who followed Mr. King as a witness yesterday, said he still did not have enough information about DC-10 pylon problems to consider lifting his grounding order.

"There's no question that substantial damage [to some pylons] has been happening through the maintenance process," Mr. Bond said. "Whether we can connect that to the crash, I'm not sure, although it's getting more likely."

Los Angeles Times

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"I made it clear to President Brezhnev," Mr. Carter said, "that Cuban military activities in Africa, sponsored or supported by the Soviet Union, and the growing Cuban involvement in the problems of Central America and the Caribbean, can only have a negative impact on U.S.-Soviet relations."

Such non-treaty issues as Soviet support of Cuban military activities in Africa, and in fact all aspects of U.S.-Soviet relations, will be critical in the coming months as the Senate debates the merits of the treaty and eventually votes to accept or reject it. Gaining Senate approval of the accord is the president's top priority, but one that remains much in doubt.

Iraq, Syria Form  
Joint Command,  
But Fail to Unite

BAGHDAD, Iraq, June 19 (AP) — President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr of Iraq and Hafez al-Assad of Syria concluded their talks today by forming a joint political command, but they admitted that they had fallen short of the progress they had hoped to make toward political union.

"We had aspired for greater steps. But what was achieved is in itself a big achievement," Mr. Bakr said after the closing session.

The command, to be headed by Mr. Bakr and Mr. Assad, will attempt to coordinate the foreign, Arab, defense and economic policies of Iraq and Syria, which are ruled by rival wings of the Arab socialist Ba'ath Party.

But behind that careful effort to preclude disappointment lay the hope of persuading the Russians

that it was also in their long-term interest not to nourish troublemakers. The hope was based on Mr. Carter's sense that clear but non-belligerent expression of just what worries the United States about Soviet behavior may bring a more judicious approach to future decisions in Moscow.

The words of the Russians here were unyielding. The Soviet spokesman chided the United States for finding spheres of vital interest far distant from its territory. But the White House view was that it was future actions, not words, that mattered.

The balance between the two superpowers, which seemed to have been tilted with the United States' opening to China, has been redressed. Antagonism, hostility even, are still visible, but the tone has matured. No longer is it the peevish and shrill exchange of youths intent on displaying their muscle and ignoring their limitations. Rather, it is the graver sense of defining crucial interests amid many dangers beyond either country's control.

Mr. Brezhnev pulled no punches in his warning that he expected the United States to deliver its agreement, that is, that he holds Mr. Carter responsible for Senate approval of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty without change. Again and again, the Russians stressed the importance to them of "continuity" in U.S. policy. It was the fear, they also implied, that they have come to count on a certain level of accord with the United States and want it to continue.

The treaty is of domestic importance to the Russians as well as to the Americans. There was laughter when a Soviet spokesman at a Soviet-U.S. news conference followed a Westerner's question about Mr. Brezhnev's health with a question about Carter's political health.

**Degree of Continuity**  
But there have been signs that Mr. Brezhnev is eager to have the treaty signed, ratified, and put into force as an enduring impulse for Soviet policy when he is gone from power as well as for his own sake. If he has stressed Moscow's wish for continuity in its relations with Washington, he has also had to manage to impose a degree of continuity in Soviet foreign policy on his successors by the formality of the accords.

The agreement to hold regular summit meetings, perhaps once a year, without waiting for some crisis or grand, tediously negotiated pact also gave a new texture and sense of growing normality to the relationship. The United States, looking to the post-Brezhnev period, was pleased that the composition of the delegations in Vienna and the promise of wider official contacts expanded the prospects of access to the Soviet leadership beyond the occasional meeting with the man at the top.

That does not guarantee any greater agreement, or institutionalized what is still an essentially round-by-round struggle. But it is reassuring to have relations move beyond the encounters of individuals, with their vagaries, to larger circles.

## Warns of 'Global Suicide'

Carter Begins Effort  
For SALT in Senate

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, June 19 (WP) — President Carter, only hours after leaving the Vienna summit conference, last night began his crusade for passage of the new Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty in the Senate with a pledge to maintain U.S. military strength and a warning about the risks of "global suicide" in a nuclear age.

In a nationally televised address to a joint session of Congress, the president appealed for popular support of SALT-2 as a "matter of common sense" and predicted that it will withstand the most severe scrutiny in the Senate because it is "so clearly in the interest of American security and world peace."

"SALT-2 is not a favor we are doing for the Soviet Union," Mr. Carter said. "It is a deliberate, calculated move we are making as a matter of self-interest — a move that happens to serve the goals both of security and of survival, that strengthens both the military position of the United States and the cause of world peace."

The president also reported briefly on his three days of talks in Vienna with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev that ended yesterday morning when the two leaders signed SALT-2. Mr. Carter provided no new details about the substance of the talks, but asserted that real progress was made.

Mr. Carter also sought to demonstrate his toughness with his Soviet counterpart by pointing out that he had dealt firmly with Mr. Brezhnev on issues beyond the immediate framework of SALT.

**'Negative Impact'**  
"I made it clear to President Brezhnev," Mr. Carter said, "that Cuban military activities in Africa, sponsored or supported by the Soviet Union, and the growing Cuban involvement in the problems of Central America and the Caribbean, can only have a negative impact on U.S.-Soviet relations."

Such non-treaty issues as Soviet support of Cuban military activities in Africa, and in fact all aspects of U.S.-Soviet relations, will be critical in the coming months as the Senate debates the merits of the treaty and eventually votes to accept or reject it. Gaining Senate approval of the accord is the president's top priority, but one that remains much in doubt.

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President Carter before speaking to Congress.

Arriving at the White House last night before the speech to Congress, Mr. Carter conceded the difficulty of the upcoming Senate battle, but sounded optimistic. Asked if the hard part in the SALT process still lies ahead, he replied, "That may be true, but we'll win."

## News Analysis

U.S., Russia Show  
Greater Awareness

By Flora Lewis

VIENNA (NYT) — Whether the Vienna summit meeting has reversed the deterioration in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union or simply braked it is not clear yet. President Carter himself warned in a dinner toast that "cooperation or confrontation" remained possible alternatives.

But the prospects looked good on a number of points, even though they were generalities and, if none of the specific problems outside the atomic issues were eased, neither were they worsened. Both Mr. Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev showed a cautious appreciation of the need for living side by side "in the world we share," as Mr. Carter put it. And if each made a point of showing firmness, neither was abrasive.

Showing a much more sophisticated awareness of U.S. political debate than they have previously, the Russians pledged that they would not seek nuclear superiority. In return, the United States reaffirmed acceptance of the longstanding Soviet goal of "complete equality, equal security, respect for sovereignty, nonintervention" in internal affairs.

Mr. Brezhnev agreed with Mr. Carter that détente "should become increasingly specific in nature and spread to all areas of the globe."

What this means remains to be seen. Before the meeting, White House officials took pains to dampen expectations of any breakthroughs on crisis spots around the world or on other stalled issues. And there were none. "Realistic and sober, just what we sought," was the way a senior U.S. official characterized the talks.

But behind that careful effort to preclude disappointment lay the hope of persuading the Russians

that it was also in their long-term interest not to nourish troublemakers. The hope was based on Mr. Carter's sense that clear but non-belligerent expression of just what worries the United States about Soviet behavior may bring a more judicious approach to future decisions in Moscow.

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## Audits Show UN Surplus, Nest Egg of \$1.4 Billion

This is the first article of a two-part series.

By Ronald Kessler

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (WP) — The United Nations and its affiliates, while claiming to be plagued by deficits, have been running a surplus of as much as \$350 million a year, and have \$1.4 billion in excess funds in bank accounts, audited financial statements show.

The organizations that make up the UN system have managed to create the impression that they are in difficult financial straits by distributing funds among a number of special accounts and placing large sums in special reserves, the statements disclose. In some cases, the UN organizations have obscured the fact that they actually have amassed considerable wealth, by depicting their finances in ways that accountants say are highly questionable.

The audited financial statements have been publicly available for years, but apparently no one has ever totaled the figures to obtain a complete picture of the finances of the UN system.

The UN Children's Fund (Unicef) alone has \$100 million to \$140 million in its bank accounts, the audited statements show. In recent years, the organization that helps starving children has run an annual surplus ranging from \$8 million to more than \$20 million. The excess is enough to

run Unicef for at least six months and possibly almost a year.

U.S. and UN officials acknowledged that they did not know exactly how much the UN system takes in or spends each year. A State Department compilation shows that in 1977 the organizations received income of \$2.4 billion, a commonly accepted figure, but this does not include all UN organizations. A study of the financial statements of each shows that they had a total income in 1977 of \$2.7 billion.

Far from running deficits, the UN organizations in 1977 retained 13 percent of their total income as a surplus, the figures show. By comparison, CARE, the nonprofit organization that distributes food overseas and has no connection with the United Nations, had a surplus last year of 1.2 percent.

In 1977, the latest year for which full figures are available, UN organizations had enough money in their bank accounts to cover operating expenses for an average of seven months, and for as long as two years in some cases. CARE had enough in the bank and other investments to cover operations for about a month.

The UN organizations place their excess funds in banks throughout the world. Details will be covered in a second article.

UN officials say that the excess funds

are needed to insure that commitments to future projects will be met. "Unicef needs an operational capital to maintain liquidity during the year and to absorb differences between revenue and expenditure for future years," its executive director, Henry Labrousse, said in a financial statement this year.

**Distinct Agencies**  
After reviewing the figures on UN finances, the State Department confirmed last week that they were accurate, but objected to any attempt to lump together the finances of all UN organizations. Charles Maynes Jr., the assistant secretary of state for international organizations, said: "Each organization is completely autonomous, and money cannot be shifted from one to the other."

In a 14-page statement, he said that large portions of the excess funds were in special funds for particular purposes or in reserves that should not be counted. For example, a \$150 million "reserve" of the UN Development Program (UNDP) should be deducted from calculation of the program's accumulated cash, he said.

The United Nations itself, Mr. Maynes went on, had a "deficit" because some countries had refused to pay their assessed contributions. If this "deficit" were considered, along with sums owed by the United

Nations, it would be seen to be "on the verge of bankruptcy," he said. He warned that a newspaper article on UN finances would be used unfairly by political critics of the world body. "The damage will be incredible, it will be devastating," he said.

Accountants disagreed with Mr. Maynes' view of how UN finances should be presented. They said, for example, that reserves of an organization should be included when assessing its wealth.

Paul Rosenfield, director of the accounting standards division of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, disagreed with the UN definition of "deficit," which he defined as an excess of

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 7)



## Iran Says It May Scrap Treaties It Made With Both Superpowers

From Agency Dispatches  
TEHRAN, June 19 — Iran said today it was studying the possibility of scrapping its two most important international treaties, one with the Soviet Union and the other with the United States.

The hint that Iran might rescind the two pacts, which provide for Soviet and U.S. military intervention in this country under certain circumstances, was given by Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi.

"When we speak of repealing the 1959 treaty with America or the 1921 treaty with the Soviet Union, they [opponents of the Islamic Revolution] say we are giving equal treatment to the superpowers," he said in a speech.

Asked afterward if this meant Iran would definitely cancel the treaties, Mr. Yazdi said, "We are studying the case."

The foreign minister was speaking at a Tehran ceremony commemorating the takeover of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. in 1951. It was the first time since the overthrow of the shah in February that Iran's new leaders had publicly raised the possibility that the treaties might be annulled.

Iran's 1921 treaty with the Bolsheviks includes a clause that gives the Soviet Union the right to send

in its troops if a third party "should desire to use Persian territory as a base of operations against Russia."

The 1959 mutual defense and co-operation treaty with the United States includes a clause saying, "In case of aggression, the government of the United States . . . will take up such appropriate action, including the use of armed forces, as may be mutually agreed upon and as is envisaged in the joint resolution to promote peace and stability in the Middle East."

The Soviet Union shares a 2,500-kilometer frontier with Iran. Soviet troops entered the country in August, 1941, under an Anglo-Soviet agreement to secure passage of war supplies from the West to Stalin in the struggle against Germany. They withdrew only under international pressure in May, 1946.

The U.S. treaty also commits the United States to providing military aid and economic assistance to Iran. Since the revolution, U.S. military advisers have been ordered out by the new regime.

Wants to Be Nonaligned

Iran has formally applied to join the nonaligned movement and earlier this year pulled out of the Geneva military pact, in which the United States was an associate member.

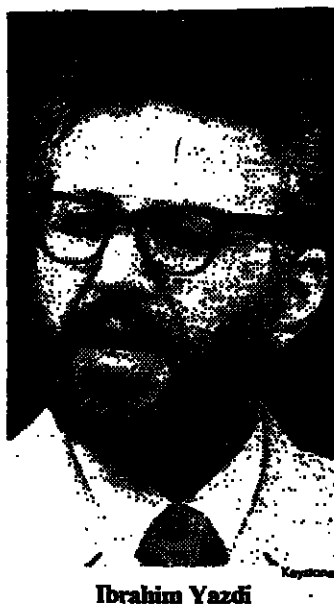
In internal political developments, meanwhile, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini was meeting tonight with chief moderate religious leader Ayatollah Kazem Shariatmadari to try to end a constitutional controversy threatening to pit their followers against each other.

The talks were to take place at the Qom residence of Ayatollah Mohammad Reza Golpaygani.

The Ayatollah Shariatmadari has been opposing Ayatollah Khomeini's plan for pushing Iran's new Islamic constitution through by means of a referendum. Political sources said the talks would center on reaching a compromise between the two views, which have been taken up by hundreds of thousands of followers of the two leaders and raised the threat of a confrontation.

Ayatollah Shariatmadari, in remarks broadcast by the state radio today, said he would agree to the holding of a referendum on the constitution if the basic work on it was completed first by an "assembly of experts." He also said he foresaw "no obstruction" to the 75-member assembly proposed by Ayatollah Khomeini's aides, if its members were "capable and expert" people.

This view indicated a softening



Ibrahim Yazdi

of his stand, political sources said. Ayatollah Shariatmadari earlier had said he would not participate in the referendum and urged the election of a full-fledged constitutional assembly.

Premier Mehdi Bazargan, in a televised speech yesterday threw his support behind Khomeini's plan, contrary to expectations of leftist and intellectual groups. Executions in Iran continued. The state-run radio announced today that two sergeants were sentenced to death and executed by revolutionary courts.

## First Vote in 7 Years

## Turnout Low as Ghanaians Elect President, Parliament

ACCRA, Ghana, June 19 (Reuters) — Dr. Hilla Limann, the 49-year-old leader of the People's National Party, led the race for Ghana's presidency today and his party appeared headed for a victory in Parliament.

It was the country's first general election in seven years. With 25 of the 140 parliamentary seats announced, the People's National Party, formed by followers of the late dictator Kwame Nkrumah who ruled Ghana from 1946 until 1966, had won 11 seats. Nearest rival of Dr. Limann, a former diplomat, was Victor Owusu's Popular Front Party which first took the lead early today. It has so far won five seats.

Two other parties, the Action Congress Party of retired army Col. Bernasco and the United National Convention of William Ofori-Atta, were level with four seats each. Less than 50 percent of Ghanaians voted, according to early returns. The turnout was low despite a last-minute appeal by Air Force Lt. Jerry Rawlings, who led the junior officers' coup which ousted the military government of Lt. Gen. Frederick Akuffo on June 4.

Dr. Rawlings promised that his Armed Forces Revolutionary Council would hand over power to a democratically elected civilian government by Oct. 1. The low turnout compared with more than 70 percent in Ghana's last general election in 1972.

About 5 million persons were eligible to vote yesterday, and the new authorities declared polling day a public holiday. All bars were closed in an effort to encourage voters. Ten candidates contested the presidential election — six backed by parties and four as independents.

Under the country's new constitution, there will be a runoff within three weeks if no candidate gets an absolute majority. If there is still no outright winner after the second round, Parliament will select a president from the two top remaining candidates.

Dr. Limann's party believes in putting an end to what it calls the "domination of a few rich people over the suffering masses." Lt. Rawlings has stressed that he wants the new civilian government to carry on an anti-corruption drive, started by his revolutionary council. Former president Gen. Ignatius Acheampong and another former senior military officer were executed Saturday after being convicted by a revolutionary court on corruption charges.

Meanwhile, former head of state Akwasi Afrifa was arrested today as he was apparently trying to flee the country after winning a seat in the election. The government said Gen. Afrifa, who played a leading role in the 1966 overthrow of Mr. Nkrumah, was to face charges before a military court.

## Salvador Legislator

## Is Slain by Gunmen

SAN SALVADOR, June 19 (UPI) — Gunmen firing submachine guns today killed a congressman from the ruling party in the second such assassination in less than two weeks.

No group took responsibility for the slaying of Armando de Paz, 45, although the leftist People's Revolutionary Army had claimed the recent assassination of another government party deputy, Carlos Nolasco.

## Nicaraguan Rebels Feel 'Somoza's Days Are Up'

(Continued from Page 1)

fighting the Sandinistas and the popular militias," Mr. Lopez said. "Its only resources now are technical, that is, aviation, artillery and tanks. But the moral of the infantry has been broken."

Accompanying Mr. Lopez and Mr. Cuadra in the headquarters were Carlos Nunez, a member of the nine-man Sandinista National Directorate, and Moises Hassan, a 37-year-old university professor who Sunday was named as one of the five members of the provisional government that the guerrillas soon hoped to establish in Managua, the country's second-largest city.

Mr. Nunez, an experienced 27-year-old guerrilla, said there was no alternative to continuing the current struggle until victory was achieved. "Somoza hasn't wavered in bombing the civilian population," he said. "We don't think Somoza will go of his own volition. He has said it many times and we believe him: he'll only go by force. We therefore have to win through a revolution."

He also rejected any outside intervention to resolve the crisis, remarking that now that Gen. Somoza was again under guerrilla pressure, the United States was seeking a role for the Organization of American States. "If any outside force intervenes, the fight will go on," Mr. Nunez said. "We have a commitment and we will go on until we have fulfilled it. Whatever negotiations take place must do so in the context of the struggle."

Mr. Hassan, who has a doctorate in physics from the University of North Carolina and speaks fluent English, emphasized that the provisional government expects to inherit "a country reduced to ashes, a devastated and indebted nation."

For this reason, he said, the five-member junta includes two figures not linked to the Sandinistas — Alfonso Robelo, a wealthy industrialist, and Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, widow of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, a newspaper editor murdered last year. "We need the active participation of all sectors of the population," he added. The other two members are Sergio Ramirez, a liberal academic, and Daniel Ortega, a Sandinista leader.

## Bombing at Rivas

MANAGUA, June 19 (UPI) — The National Guard today bombed a stalled Sandinista column at Rivas, where the insurgents plan to establish a capital for, but the rebels surrounding the only fort in Leon back government reinforcements.

Sandinista guerrillas were holding the cemetery and the public market on the southern outskirts of Rivas, 21 miles north of the Costa Rican border.

Radio Reioj of San Jose, Costa

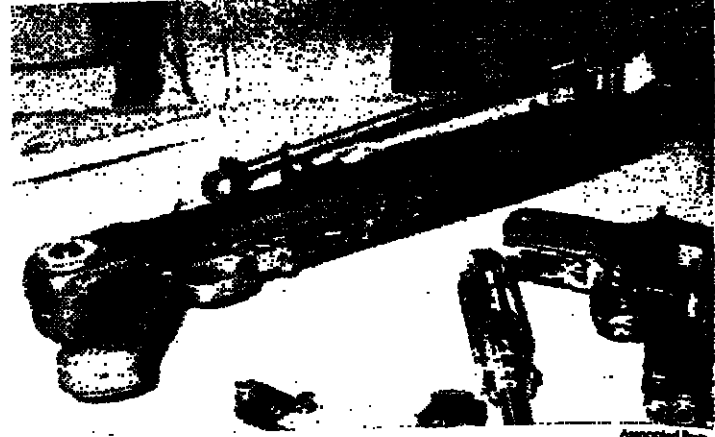
## Swiss Minister Urges Membership in UN

ZURICH, June 19 (UPI) — Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert said today that Switzerland should join the United Nations so as to better defend its national interest.

Mr. Aubert said in a newspaper article that Swiss independence can best be guaranteed by "continued and armed neutrality" but that UN membership would not jeopardize its neutral policy.

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Weapon reportedly identified as the one used to kill Aldo Moro.

## Police Reportedly Locate Moro Assassination Gun

ROME, June 19 — Police have found the weapon that killed former Premier Aldo Moro, Italian newspapers said today.

They quoted a leaked report by ballistics experts as saying that test firings of a Czechoslovak-made Scorpion submachine gun seized last month left no doubt that it was the one that killed Mr. Moro.

The weapon reportedly was found during a May 30 police raid on a Rome apartment in which two suspected Red Brigades terrorists were arrested.

There was no immediate official comment on the reports, but the find, if confirmed, would be a major breakthrough in the 13-month hunt for the killers of the former premier.

"This is the definite proof," a magistrate was quoted as saying in today's edition of Corriere Della Sera in Milan. "When the ballistic report is added to the inquiry, there will be no more talk of circumstantial evidence."

The Red Brigades held Mr. Moro for 35 days before shooting him and putting his body in a car and leaving it on a Rome street May 9 of last year.

Two suspects arrested last month, Giuliana Franda, 29, and Valerio Morucci, 30, are among 25 persons who have been questioned in the Moro hunt.

Today's reports said that the same weapon was used to kill

Genoa's public prosecutor, Francesco Coco, in June 1976, and Rome Judge Riccardo Palma in February of last year.

Papal Bodyguard

At the same time, two newspapers reported that documents found at the Franda-Morucci hideout also revealed that Vatican bank president and papal "body guard" Msgr. Paul Marcinkus had been marked for possible kidnapping or assassination.

Police would neither confirm nor deny the reports published by L'Espresso of Turin and the Communist Party daily, L'Unita.

But anti-terrorist officials did say that the address of the 57-year-old U.S.-born prelate and other documents were found during the police raid.

Msgr. Marcinkus is president of the Vatican's Institute for Religious Works, the central bank of the papal state.

He was a close friend of Pope Paul VI and accompanied the pontiff on many of his world trips.

Heat Kills 13 in Greece

ATHENS, June 19 (AP) — At least 13 persons have died and hundreds have been hospitalized in 48-hour heat wave with temperatures of 40 C (104 F) across Greece, police said today. Weather men said that the heat wave was continuing.

## Carter Begins Crusade To Win SALT Approval

(Continued from Page 1)

could have "grave and even dangerous consequences."

But last night, the president made no reference to Mr. Brezhnev's warning or to the possibility of amendments. Instead, he cited the dangers of nuclear war and asserted that rejection of the treaty would lead to a costly new arms race and possibly "superpower confrontations."

"The truth of the nuclear age is that the United States and the Soviet Union must live in peace — or we may not live at all," he said. "From the beginning of history, the fortunes of men and nations were made and unmade in unending cycles of war and peace. Combat was the measure of human courage. Willingness to risk war was the mark of statecraft."

"My fellow Americans, that pat-

tern of war must now be broken forever. Between nations armed with thousands of thermonuclear weapons — each capable of causing unimaginable destruction — it can be no more cycles of war, peace. There can only be peace."

## Strongest Appeal

While warning of the danger nuclear war and arguing that SALT-2 will reduce the risk of a conflict, the president's strongest appeal to congressional hard-line critics of the accord, contend it will freeze the United States into a position of military inferiority.

Citing his decision before summit to authorize development of the new mobile land-based missile, Mr. Carter vowed to maintain U.S. military strength and that goal will be more manager, and less costly with the treaty's provisions.

"With or without SALT-2, we must modernize and strengthen our strategic forces — and we are doing so," he said. "But SALT-2 makes this task easier, surer and less costly."

Mr. Carter listed Soviet actions that could occur only if the treaty is rejected — deployment of it sands of new missiles, a doubling the number of warheads, deliberate measures to conceal the extent of Soviet strategic forces.

But, surprising many, Mr. Carter mentioned only slightly what is expected to be one of the most hot issues in the Senate debate — question of verification and if that the Russians will cheat on treaty's provisions.

## Checks on Compliance

"As I have said many times, SALT-2 is not based on trust," president said. "Compliance will be assured by our own nation's means of verification, including extremely sophisticated satellites, powerful electronic systems and a vast intelligence network. Were the Soviet Union to take the enormous risk of trying to violate the treaty in any way that might affect the strategic balance, there is no doubt that would discover it in time to respond fully and effectively."

Mr. Carter is scheduled to leave Saturday on a 12-day trip to Japan for an economic summit conference, and to South Korea, in a speech last night, he mentioned Japanese city of Hiroshima, where the first atomic weapon was dropped from a U.S. bomber exploded in 1945.

Since World War II, Mr. Carter said, the world has had "an interlude of peace — a strange peace, marked by tension and danger and so times even regional conflict, but kind of peace nonetheless. In the years before Hiroshima, the leaders of the world were twice-gulfed in total war. In the 34 years since Hiroshima, humanity has no means been free of armed conflict, but there has been no war."

But this "twilight peace," Carter added, "carries the present possibility of a catastrophe nuclear war, a war that in its destruction and death would dwarf all the combined horrors of man's long and bloody history. We must prevent such a war. Absolutely must prevent such war."

## Summit Showed World Frail, Infirm Brezhnev

By Kevin Klose

VIENNA, June 19 (UPI) — His puffed face straining in concentration, the old man slowly moved a made pen over the thick, specially bonded paper, scribbling in single strokes of blue ink on the final page of the U.S. version of the SALT-2 treaty.

Only the noise of cameras and the rustle of newsmen and diplomats in the audience disturbed the silence as President Carter waited for his frail counterpart to complete the task of signing his name — Leonid Brezhnev.

Then the Soviet leader, 72, pushed himself away from the graceful, gold-leafed conference table once used by Austrian Emperor Franz Josef I, got to his feet and in a moment now fixed in the world's retina, slowly embraced and exchanged kisses with the younger leader.

Unconcealable infirmity — in his limping, careful old man's walk, glassy-eyed, unfocused stare, garbled, slurred speech and the brief looks of anxiety flickering over the faces of his entourage — haunted Mr. Brezhnev's summit with President Carter from the first day to the last.

## Seeming Confusion

When the two men arrived last week, it was Mr. Carter who made an arrival speech, and Mr. Brezhnev who walked silently and with seeming confusion through airport arrival ceremonies.

When they paid a joint state call on Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlager Friday and the Vienna Opera the following night, it was the American who climbed the ceremonial marble steps to bystanders' applause, and the Russian who rode the elevator.

Although the president kept a limited schedule of public appearances that surely minimized the difference between the two men's vitality for the super-sensitive Russians, nothing could have underscored that disparity more than Mr. Carter's well publicized morning jogs.

The Brezhnev seen here bore little resemblance to the Brezhnev of the 1973 Soviet-U.S. summit in the United States. Then the Soviet leader enjoyed joking and mixing with his hosts, quipping with newsmen and, on one occasion, allowing himself to be bear-hugged off his feet by television cowboy star Chuck Connors.

## Withdrawn

During his brief public appearances here, the Soviet Communist Party general secretary seemed withdrawn, oblivious of anyone except an ever-present military aide or Konstantin Chernenko, Mr. Brezhnev's administrative assistant. He frequently turned to these men for protocol advice and then woodenly followed their instructions.

The Americans say that Mr. Brezhnev in private was an alert and active participant in the talks and enjoyed himself at the working dinners.

But his frailty unexpectedly intruded during the summit's supreme ceremony yesterday, after the documents, which consist of Soviet and English texts of the treaty and supporting agreements, were signed.

As Mr. Carter was delivering closing remarks and they were being translated into Russian, Mr. Brezhnev suddenly turned in his chair and beckoned Mr. Chernenko to his side. After a brief flurry, Mr. Brezhnev's personal translator, Viktor Sukhadrev, was brought to Mr. Brezhnev's side for whispered repeat translation, apparently because the old man's hearing aid was not sufficient.



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## FUEL Crisis

Port Officials Committed  
Keeping Primacy of Car

By Ernest Holsendolph

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The administration is committed to a national transportation policy that keeps the automobile at the center of Americans' travel plans, despite the prospect that today's lines may be a sporadic one for some time to come.

The transportation secretary Brock Adams declared it has been the choice of cars since World War II, and it appears that Americans will not have it any other way.

This reason, federal officials say, is standing in the way of a decision to slash the Amtrak system, despite a burst of business in the last two months because of fuel shortages. About 100 would-be passengers were away last month in the rush to Amtrak reports.

Administration planners are not, as in the oil embargo era of the 1970s, Americans will be using passenger trains as soon as current gasoline shortages and the lines at service stations disappear.

It means that at least half of the mode by Americans will be in 1977, the latest year for statistics are available, autos accounted for 82 percent of 100 miles or more, while buses and trains accounted for less than 18 percent.

## No Change Seen

Administration planners see no change in that picture even as a relatively large growth in activity as new companies enter the competition to provide medium-range flights.

Manufacturers of transport equipment appear to be of the trend. Over the years, the railroad passenger service slowed production and their assembly lines to a where Amtrak has had considerable difficulty obtaining new to modernize even its fleet.

General Motors, the nation's manufacturer of ground transportation equipment, announced several weeks ago that it is withdrawing from the production of buses.

Recently, no company chose to contract to produce the bus, a new, modern-design transit bus that had been ordered by the Department of Transportation. Meanwhile, AMT, one of the last three companies in the field, announced that closing its bus-manufacturing plant.

As a field of mass transit, the station has been reluctant to shed the funds authorized in 1974. City transit operators get their share of support, but at the same time it has clear that it will encourage no high-capacity, heavy rail systems except for a handful of in such cities as Washington and Baltimore that are under construction or for commitments have been

## Effectiveness Questioned

cost effectiveness of such systems has been questioned by the Department of Transportation and President Carter.

While the American Public Transit Association reported last that 25 million more people use transit vehicles in April 2 months earlier. It was the consecutive month of increases.

ing use of public transit systems. The greatest growth occurred in moderate-sized cities, such as Long Beach, Calif., and Brockton, Mass.

California cities, where long lines at service stations first appeared this year, showed the most consistent growth. Use of public transportation was up 22.5 percent in Long Beach; 39 percent in San Jose, and 23.2 percent in San Mateo County.

To a large extent, an independent study by a bipartisan panel of U.S. congressmen and transportation executives concurs that the place of the automobile will grow greatly between now and the year 2000.

The report by the Transportation Policy Study Commission took three years to prepare and is to be made public later this month. The commission expects to find that a 50-percent increase in American households in the next two decades and a rise in affluence will lead to huge growth in automobile ownership.

In terms of 1975 dollars, the public is expected to triple its investment in automobiles, as the rate of individual travel increases more than 80 percent.

## More Investments Seen

The investments in highways, which have taken the lion's share of transportation funds in recent years, are expected to increase dramatically as the United States rehabilitates the roads in the next two decades.

Rep. E.G. Shuster, R-Pa., head of the transportation study commission, said that roads are wearing out at a rate of more than 50 percent above current replacement.

The replacement costs, plus an estimated \$40 billion to repair or replace 105,000 critically deficient bridges, will dominate much of transportation spending, he said.

Transportation Secretary Adams has made it clear that he expects a new generation of automobiles to serve national tastes for mobility. He has shaken up Detroit auto executives in recent months by calling for a reinvention of the automobile and asking for breakthroughs in engine technology, the creation of strong but lighter materials, and a new order of fuel burning efficiency. He proposes a major campaign to embark on basic research in automobile technology that would cost \$100 million.

## Car's Importance

Mr. Adams concedes the importance of the car on the basis of its popularity and its importance to the economy. He recently said: "For the long run, we have to muster the technological genius of the United States so that we produce the kind of automobile that will not use the amount of petroleum that we are using now, and use the genius of our society to see that our people have jobs and continue to work."

"We are not trying today to deliver the final product or make unrealistic promises. But we are planting the seeds of basic research to establish for the American people the kind of car that they deserve to have."

Mr. Adams proposes to encourage this new auto efficiency by insisting on the continued tightening of mandatory fuel economy standards that are supposed to save a million barrels of oil a day by 1985. However, Ralph Nader and other consumer activists say they fear that the administration may soften these standards in the short run in exchange for industry promises to catch up over the long term.

## On U.S. Racketeering Charges

## Hell's Angels Arrested in Drug Probe

By Wallace Turner

FRANCISCO (NYT) — Early three decades law enforcement officers across California tried to tame the Hell's motorcycle club, only to it flourish.

Last week the federal government eliminated a long drug investigation with the arrangement of 18 men, including Ralph (Sonny) Wortzik, 40, and his wife, Sharon, conspiracy charges.

Indictment charged 32 percent conspiring to violate federal racketeering statutes in a case federal investigators had on drug traffic. The charge a maximum 20-year sentence.

Angels got into narcotics about 15 years ago, according to law enforcement officials, and has made some of the members wealthy.

The motorcycle club was founded in 1950, in southern California. Its members were from the ranks of mechanics, service station workers, and an early member who left after a prison term on a narcotics charge.

## "We Were All Losers"

A minister in a small town that state, he asked not to be named. He said of those years, "We were all losers. We were unhappy. We did not think that any of us could think of motorcycle gangs even drew

wood's attention, notably in 53 Marlon Brando film "The Godfather."

stopped trying to take over small towns for weekend hell-raising and moved into other pursuits.

Publicly, Barger was leading the Angels to a more conservative position. In 1965, for example, when the Vietnam Day Committee organized a parade to walk from Berkeley to the Army Marine Terminal Docks in Oakland to protest munitions shipments, Barger led the Angels to stop the parade. Oakland police officers stood aside and the Angels moved in on the marchers while the Berkeley police tried to stop the assault. A Berkeley sergeant's leg was broken by a kick from one of the Angels.

Seven years later, when Barger was on trial for the murder of a narcotics courier from Texas, an Oakland police inspector came forward to testify that the Angels had cooperated with the police by helping them locate caches of guns and explosives owned by such groups as the Black Panthers.

Barger was acquitted. But on the witness stand he admitted that he was a drug dealer. He was convicted several months later for possession of heroin and cocaine. Sharon Grahke, a former beauty queen whom Barger later married, was charged but not convicted.

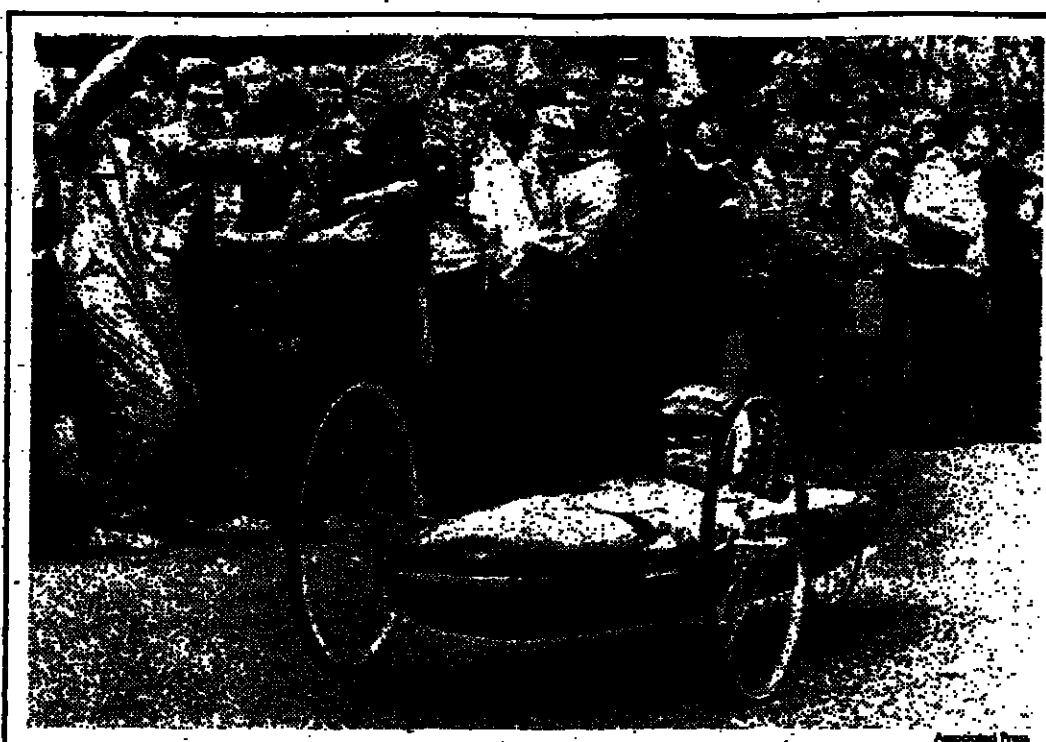
Barger, given a minimum 10-year term that was later reduced, entered Folsom Penitentiary in March, 1973. Soon he was giving interviews that pictured him as a model prisoner who said "they got to let me out sometime."

By the following year the Angels had leased three billboards in the San Jose area. Embellished with a hypodermic needle beneath the Angels' skull and crossbones, the billboards warned, "No Hope with Drugs." A police officer shrugged, "They have to do more than put up billboards to prove anything to me. All I go by is their past experiences, and I doubt they're about to change."

Barger was released on Nov. 3, 1977. In March of last year the State Department of Justice warned that the Angels were trying to get rid of police officers who investigated their drug activities. Two car bombings and a murder conspiracy in San Diego were cited.

U.S. Attorney William Hunter said in discussing the current charges, "The consequences of this illegal drug enterprise was the large-scale manufacture and mass distribution of methamphetamine, also known as 'speed' and 'crank.'"

The indictment also alleges transactions in heroin, cocaine and LSD. It describes murders and attempted murders as well. Barger was held on \$1 million bail and his wife on \$250,000. Bail on others was from \$100,000 up.



**FUEL SIPPER** — This vehicle, built by high school students in Eindhoven, the Netherlands, used very little gasoline to travel 14.4 kilometers during recent "economy marathon." The car reportedly can cover 732.51 kilometers on a liter of gas with an average speed of 15 kph.

## Rubber Pact May Break U.S. Guidelines

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON, June 19 (WP) — A senior anti-inflation official said yesterday that B.F. Goodrich's proposed pattern contract for the rubber industry probably violates the administration's wage guidelines, even in their most relaxed form.

That assessment by the Carter administration came as a second rubber company — strike-bound Uniroyal Inc. — agreed to an even bigger wage settlement.

The Goodrich contract, aimed at covering 100 percent instead of 85 percent of wages lost to inflation, is also expected to increase pressure on the United Auto Workers to win a similar gain in their negotiations with the "Big Three" auto companies this summer.

Even if the government's Council on Wage and Price Stability finds that the rubber contracts violate the guidelines, it is not clear what it can do. An official indicated the

council would withhold action until the U.S. Court of Appeals rules on whether the government can legally deny federal contracts to guideline violators. A lower court has ruled that it can't.

Peter Pestillo, Goodrich's chief negotiator, said last week he thought that the contract might comply with the guidelines under a liberal interpretation of exemptions. But yesterday's preliminary response indicated this is unlikely. Based on preliminary analysis, even controversial exemptions granted earlier this spring to acquiesce the Teamsters' contract into the guidelines will not be liberal enough to accommodate the Goodrich settlement, the administration source said.

## "Out of Compliance"

"From what we've seen, they (Goodrich) are out of compliance," the official said. "The question is by how much."

United Rubber Workers union sources estimate the cost of the tentative Goodrich pact at 42 percent over three years, assuming cost-of-living increases pegged to an annual inflation rate of 10 percent. The government estimates the outer limit of the costs at 35 percent.

The administration's standard for wage and benefit increases is 7 percent a year, or 22.5 percent compounded over three years. But this has turned out to be a nominal limit because of liberal exemptions and artificially low cost-of-living calculations. Including all exemptions and calculating inflation at 6 percent, rather than at its current double-digit annual rate, the Goodrich settlement appears to be about 26 percent "in guideline terms," the administration source said.

By contrast, the Teamsters settlement came in just under the wire, at 22.5 percent. URW officials said the Uniroyal settlement is somewhat higher, including 5 cents an hour more in wages. The tentative Goodrich contract calls for increases of 72 cents over three years on top of a current hourly wage base of about \$8.

## Bargaining Pattern

With the Goodrich contract in hand, URW President Peter Bommarito said he was asking the 6,300 striking Uniroyal workers to return to their jobs today. At a meeting yesterday in Akron, Ohio, the union's bargaining policy committee approved the Goodrich pact, which was negotiated last week in Washington, as the pattern for bargaining with the rest of the rubber industry.

The main holdout now is Good-year Tire and Rubber Co., the largest of the big four rubber companies and reputedly a tough bargainer. Firestone, the second largest, previously agreed to go along with the industry pattern, whatever it turned out to be.

Mr. Bommarito, in a telephone

## Woodpecker Yields Secret: No Whiplash

CHICAGO, June 19 (UPI) — Doctors have turned to the woodpecker in an attempt to design better crash protection for racing car drivers and fighter pilots, the June issue of Archives of Neurology reports.

Dr. Philip May and colleagues in Los Angeles filmed a woodpecker pounding away at a dead tree limb to try to determine how the small bird can use its head and beak as a drill without injury. The high-speed film showed that the beak hit the tree with an impact velocity of 1,300 mph. The impact of deceleration as the head snapped back was about 1,000 times the force of gravity.

The woodpecker's secret for avoiding brain and neck damage is that the head and beak drive straight back and forth, with no side movement, Dr. May said. He concluded that a helmet or restraint system for race drivers and pilots should restrict the whiplash rotation of the head on the neck and the neck on the trunk.

The individual facing a whiplash blow could reduce risks by tightening the neck muscles and holding the neck flexed in a chin-down position, Dr. May suggested.

interview, said he anticipated no problems either with the Goodyear negotiations or with rank-and-file worker ratification of the proposed settlements at each of the companies. Ratification votes are expected in a week or 10 days.

## Hutchins Center Taken Over by California School

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., June 19 (WP) — The financially troubled Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, founded here by educator Robert Maynard Hutchins 20 years ago as one of the first "think tanks," was taken over yesterday by the University of California at Santa Barbara.

University Chancellor Robert Hutchins said that he hoped to relocate the center to the Isla Vista campus within eight weeks.

Mr. Hutchins said that the center, which is to be renamed after Mr. Hutchins, will continue the interdisciplinary dialogues it made famous, but that academic research would be strengthened in the new program.

"I don't think research was their big thing," Mr. Hutchins said of the procedures at the center, which were both hailed as sagacious and condemned as irrelevant by the outside world.

## To Announce Goal for Year 2000

## Carter Plans Solar Power for 20% of Need

By Steven Ratner

WASHINGTON, June 19 (NYT) — President Carter plans to announce tomorrow that the nation will aim at obtaining 20 percent of its energy needs from solar power and other renewable sources by the year 2000, government and private experts said yesterday.

In an effort to reach that goal, the president is expected to offer a group of programs, with the centerpiece being a \$450-million solar development bank that would help to finance private projects. To become effective, the programs must be approved by Congress.

Although the public mostly thinks of solar power as involving sunlight and roof collectors, the administration has adopted a broad definition of solar energy to include forms such as wind, gasohol, wood, water and the like.

## Private Action

At present, about 6 percent of the nation's energy supply comes from these sources. Even without the president's program, they are considered likely to provide about 13 percent of needed energy by 2000.

By some estimates, government projects among the president's proposals would be able to raise solar energy's share from the anticipated 13 percent in 2000 to 15 percent. That would leave 5 percent for private action.

Solar energy from sunlight and roof collectors represents less than half the 20-percent target, according to administration estimates.

Both the goal and the measures to achieve it are scheduled to be announced by the president at a ceremony marking completion of the installation of a solar heating system to provide some of the hot water used in the White House. Further details will be contained in a message to Congress to be released simultaneously, energy spokesmen said.

In essence, the president's goal follows a formal recommendation, known as a domestic policy review, made by an administration study group last year. However, the plan appears likely to fall short of the policy measures listed then as necessary to achieve the goal. Tax credits, for example, have been limited to previously announced steps, energy spokesmen said.

Accordingly, advocates of solar power have already begun to criticize the program as less than what is needed to help reduce domestic dependence on imported oil.

## "Symbolism, Rhetoric"

"It's basically just a lot of fine symbolism and rhetoric without a lot to back it up," said Richard Munson of the Solar Lobby, an organization that promotes the use of solar energy. "President Carter has

not provided leadership on solar issues."

However, administration officials were quick to defend the president's program, which they regard as substantial, particularly the \$450-million commitment over three years to the solar development bank.

"Carter is doing far more for solar energy than one could ordinarily expect, given the budget situation," a White House official said. "Anyone who says it is not enough is living in a dream world."

In setting a goal for solar power, Mr. Carter appears to be following advice of Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, who wrote in a memo that announcing a goal would "assert your leadership and serve both to drive the government programs and to challenge America's industries, institutions and the public."

By setting a goal without providing policies capable of attaining it, however, the president's advisers recognized that they would be open to criticism, such as that leveled at

the National Energy Plan two years ago. Accordingly, White House aides refer to the 20-percent figure as a "national challenge goal," with government policies designed to meet part of the goal and private efforts needed to provide the rest.

In addition, 20 percent provides something of a moving target because the supply wanted in 2000 is expected to vary widely, depending on prices. By administration estimates, energy consumption would be 25 percent less in 2000 if oil prices rise to \$32 a barrel from current levels of about \$18 a barrel, after adjustment for inflation.

## China Satellite Falls to Earth

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., June 19 (AP) — A Chinese satellite has fallen to earth, perhaps in North America, officials of the North American Air Defense Command said yesterday.

The satellite, known as Mao 2, re-entered the atmosphere early Sunday, said Del Kindtsch, a spokesman at NORAD's space defense center which keeps track of all objects in space.

He said final information available indicated that the satellite or pieces of it would land somewhere in northern Michigan. There have been no reports of sightings or impact.

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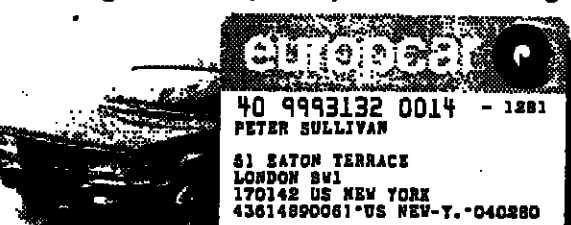
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## Down From the Summit

Watching Jimmy Carter through the summit rituals that culminated in Congress Monday night, we kept wondering whether the president had enough fuel for all the missiles he'd won the right to keep building under the next arms control treaty. This was, admittedly, a parochial, even frivolous response. But on the East Coast these last three days, a good portion of the president's prime television audience was sitting home against its will while a portion that wanted to watch him was out on the gasoline lines. All this speaks reams about the nation's preparedness and vulnerabilities, several of which SALT was supposed to fix. We half expected an agreement to limit missile loadings to alternate days — Trident-1s and SS-9s on odd days, Minuteman-2s and SS-18s on even. Unverifiable though this might be, it would at least aim to control arms to an extent that SALT-2 can't even pretend to do.

Others took just as personal a view of the summit. Brezhnev appeared grateful for the chance to put his name to the accord before ill health requires his retirement. Carter seemed to bring as many experts in public relations as in missile technology to his pre-recorded demonstrations of firmness in ex-tranexous debate. Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., went before the cameras in Seattle to reassert his charge of appeasement. The only heroic moment of the weekend was Brezhnev's invocation of the Diet on the side of the treaty, which Carter was able to record on his yellow pad before it was officially denied.

What should we be thinking about SALT-2 now that it lies before us?

First and always, that the arms control agreements so painstakingly negotiated over more than a decade have not significantly inhibited the Soviet-U.S. arms race. The technology of intercontinental weapons has outrun the diplomacy. The advantage of SALT is that the race is more or less confined to a visible track when it might be unnervingly dispersed on a cross-country course. But that marginal benefit should not disguise the central, costly failure.

In SALT-1, by the time the Soviet Union and the United States agreed to set limits on the number of their nuclear launchers, they had learned to make the limit obsolete by

loading a whole batch of weapons aboard each launcher.

Now, in SALT-2, there are to be some limits on the number of weapons aboard each launcher and umpteen sublimits on the size and, to some extent, quality of those weapons. But there are now so many accurate weapons in hand or in sight that strategists are beginning to dream of acquiring enough power to knock out the other fellow's weapons in a first strike and still have so much left over that he might be afraid even to retaliate. So the ingenuity of the next decade will be invested in new missiles that combine this first-strike punch with a hide-and-seek mobility to escape the other side's first shot.

How to find and count and therefore still limit these new weapons will be the challenge of SALT-3, if SALT-2 is in fact ratified.

The hope that there may yet come a point at which each side feels equally vulnerable, and truly deterred, dies hard, as it should. That hope sustains these negotiations and is benefit enough to keep them going. There is value also, in talking about the race while running it; the talk leaves each side that much less paranoid.

SALT-2 by itself will not do much good. Yet its opponents must demonstrate a much greater harm than they have so far to justify its rejection. The fact is that the treaty does not prevent either side from building any weapons that it really cares to build. The treaty limits too little, not too much. And however bothersome it might be to verify compliance with one or another aspect of the treaty, the need to spy on Soviet progress would be even greater without SALT-2, not less.

For all the shouts of peril about SALT-2, it does not pose anything like the threats implicit in those long gasoline lines. The Vienna summit was just another lap in the arms control race with technology, but the nation's defenses remain as secure as a still-growing nuclear arsenal can make them. We shall support SALT-2 — if no better case is made against it — not with a sense of great achievement but with a hope that must be sustained.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Trade, Yes — Department, No

The U.S. performance in exporting to foreign markets has weakened over the past decade. Confronted with fierce competition from other industrial nations, the United States is rightly concerned about raising exports. President Carter is contemplating a reorganization of the federal agencies that watch over foreign trade and encourage it. He has promised Congress a plan by July 10. Sens. William V. Roth, R-Del. and Abraham A. Ribicoff, D-Conn., propose a new Department of Trade to unify, coordinate, support, promote — and so forth.

Federal responsibilities for trade are about to be greatly expanded, and reorganization is a good and necessary idea. But to form still another new department is altogether unnecessary and therefore a bad idea.

The government's role in trade will grow because of the trade legislation Congress will take up later this summer. That legislation is the product of five years of negotiation in Geneva with nearly 100 other governments, and it attempts to establish a new and complex set of rules of international commerce.

The president's special trade representative, Robert S. Strauss, has said repeatedly that the value of these codes will depend en-

tirely upon the skill and energy with which the U.S. government administers them. The Office of the Special Trade Representative has been a small staff loosely attached to the White House, and most of its people are there temporarily. In the future, it will need a permanent corps of highly trained and experienced specialists. But that would require only a couple of hundred people, not the thousands that staff even the newest of departments. More important, there is the danger that a new Department of Trade might rapidly turn into a Department of Protectionism.

The best answer is to strengthen the present Office of the Special Trade Representative, but to leave it attached to the White House where it is exposed to the broad sweep of national interests as the president, with his economic and diplomatic advisers, must deal with them. The research and promotional work are best left to the Commerce Department. U.S. trade policy is much too important to be plunged now into the bureaucratic warfare that attends the establishment of a new department.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Sino-Soviet Relations

The Soviet Union, being a superpower, has a security-policy concept, as has the United States. It is from this perspective that one should see Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko's overture to Peking on Sino-Soviet negotiations to improve the relations between the two countries.

The Soviet and Chinese parties have long denied each other Communist legitimacy, realizing that the Communist world order as seen from Peking or Moscow does not allow two centers. Somewhat speculatively, one could

add that the worst thing that could happen to the Soviet Union, and possibly to China, would be a Communist victory in the United States. But this is unthinkable in the foreseeable future.

One should not see Gromyko's initiative as an effort to revive the old and, during the years it lasted, utterly fragile alliance between the two Communist powers.

The Soviet leaders at least hope to be able to reduce the tension at their vulnerable east frontier.

— From the Aftonbladet (Stockholm).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 20, 1904

NEW YORK — The New York Evening Post commented in an editorial: "The practice of 'storming' weddings is alarmingly on the increase. When the nuptials of a British peer and an American heiress were carried by assault last year we palliated the incident. The natural curiosity to see a peer and his bride went far to excuse the somewhat excessive enthusiasm, but no such apology can be made in the case of the recent suburban wedding near Philadelphia. The bride and bridegroom were merely Americans, of great wealth and fashion, but they constituted no real cause belli."

### Fifty Years Ago

June 20, 1929

NEW YORK — Close on the announcement that homework is to be reduced to a minimum for New York public school children, Superintendent of Schools William O'Shea declares that arithmetic is to be shorn of many of its terrors. No longer is the eight-year-old student to be tortured with complicated long division, and intricate problems in carpeting floors. Numbers and operations that the child is likely to use in his everyday life, such as Babe Ruth's batting average, are to be stressed, rather than the mathematical monstrosities that used to be devised to worry the innocent.



## Stumbling at the Summit

By William Safire

VIENNA — Once again, the leader of the Soviet Union stumbled in public, and was aided this time by the president of the United States. The moment was awaited with macabre fascination by 2,000 reporters and pundits avid for signs of either man's physical or political weakness.

The night before Brezhnev's unsteadiness, when a question was asked about the health of the Soviet leader, a Soviet spokesman brushed it aside and quickly orchestrated a countering question from an Iztvian man about the "political health" of Carter.

The comparison was apt: just as the stumbling at the summit by a sick old man clinging to power embarrasses the Russians, so the stumbling toward the summit by a president whose political strength is ebbing is an embarrassment to Americans.

### Central Question

A central question in Vienna was this: Given the growing belief in the United States that the SALT-2 treaty amounted to appeasement, could Carter extract some assurances from Brezhnev that Soviet adventurism in Africa and mischievousness in the Middle East would be curbed, at least while the treaty was being debated in the United States?

A half-hearted call for such restraint was made in Carter's opening statement, and was abruptly shot down. Brezhnev resorted to a toast that the Russians "are in solidarity with the liberation struggle" and condemned "certain quarters" for suggesting that such takeovers were "Moscow's intrigues and plots."

That was a bald-faced declaration to the U.S. Senate that the latest arms control agreement, as acceded to by Carter, would in no way restrain the Soviet Union from seeking to undermine the Egyptian-Israeli treaty or to employ Cuban mercenaries to threaten the elected government of Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

Brezhnev, who could have politely ignored Carter's gingerly attempt at linkage, went out of his way to confront and denounce it.

While he was at it, before Carter ever brought up the forbidden subject of human rights, Brezhnev pointed out how foolish it would be for either superpower to try to "remodel" the other's society. So much for detente's "two-way street."

In the face of this hard line, the Carter men — who, after all, had come to Vienna to shake hands and get the U.S. president positioned on prime-time TV as a man of peace — were reduced to making a great fuss over the willingness of the Russians to let their military leaders talk to ours.

Our negotiators were unable to get the Russians to budge on the issue of their Backfire bomber, or to offer Carter a decent face-saver in planning for SALT-3. In need of a hopeful note, a U.S. official whose name sounds like a swarm of bees, seriously put forward to reporters his arm-control version of pie-in-the-sky: that if the superpowers worked together on SALT-2 as signed, it was "conceivable" the Russians might agree to "deeper cuts" in the numbers of SALT-2 weaponry between now and 1985.

The most logical explanation for the lack of "give" in the Soviet stance at Vienna is that they are getting ready for a new negotiation: not SALT-3 with Carter, but "SALT-2½" with the U.S. Senate. Brezhnev is realistic enough to assume that the treaty, in which the Russians rightly take pride, is likely to be amended by the Senate to include their Backfire bomber. The Soviet Union will then have to decide whether to end the "SALT process" or to move it along.

Seriously, Brezhnev — with a straight face — pointed out to Carter that the Soviet system, too, required ratification of a treaty. Everyone smiled and took this to mean that the Supreme Soviet would set a good example for the U.S. Senate by rubber-stamping it promptly, as is likely.

But it could also mean that when the Senate amends the treaty (and the Russians publicly deplore but privately expect the Russians would have a face-saving device for counterproposal. A renegotiation would take place with our delegation beefed up by hard-line senators, and Soviet SALT men accompanied by some newly surfaced Senji Jacksonovitch. The official line is to the contrary, but never say never: The Russians have an interest in continuing the process that has proven so advantageous to them.

Americans at Brezhnev's fifth and probably final summit have persuaded themselves that this treaty is the best that the United States can get; that the Russians will not permit improvement; that intentions expressed in the treaty must be treated in isolation and not measured

in the light of Soviet-sponsored aggression elsewhere.

The exhilaration of achieving "peace for our time" infuses the summiters, who tend to identify with their Soviet counterparts in rejecting criticism from "certain quarters" in the footloose.

In such an atmosphere — when the process appears more important than the product, and "successiveness" seems more significant than success — it's good to have the check and balance of a Senate. When a national leader stumbles, he can be steadied or replaced; when a nation stumbles into a mistake like the unamended SALT-2, the security of a generation can be imperiled.

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## Greeks, Now Europeans

By Helen Vlachos

ATHENS — On June 25 the Greek Parliament will be the first to ratify the treaty of Greece's accession to the European Economic Community, and the other nine European parliaments are expected to follow suit within the year.

Here in Athens, there is no great concern about this formality. The necessary votes are accounted for, and the discussion that will follow will just give the opposition parties the opportunity to vent their grievances, justified or not.

There is such a divergence between the reasons that make the pro-Europeans believe in their cause and those that help the "antis" to support their opinions that there is no possibility of any useful or interesting exchange of views. One could say in good faith that the opponents of entry into the market stand on more solid ground on economic realities, on social difficulties, on agricultural and commercial problems, all based on facts, statistics and logic.

### Lonely People

On the other hand, supporters of the entry, with Premier Constantine Karamanlis at the head, do not really trouble to contest these views. It is just that they "I should say 'we' — look at the whole project from another angle, away from oranges, textiles and shipping, and see it, in all sincerity, as the most important political step

that has been taken in the history of modern Greece.

The reason is simple. Becoming a part of the European community brings Greece out from centuries of isolation. The Greeks have been a very lonely people.

They have no ethnic relatives, they do not share with anyone else a common language or even a related one and what is more they do not even have the feeling of a geographic identity. Let the maps and atlases define the world at their will, and place Greece where they choose. This will not help the Greeks feel that their small piece of rocky land belongs to any of the surrounding continents. Certainly not Asia, or Africa, and not even Europe — Europe being the land of opportunity where Greeks go to find the better life.

### Not Secure

It is no use trying to pin a Greek down to geographical realities and ask him, if he is not a European, what then does he think he is. He cannot answer, as he knows only what he is not, what he is deprived of. For centuries a stranded traveler in an hostile world, he has been the prey and the victim to both enemies and allies, predators and protectors. That he has miraculously survived does not make him feel secure.

Now at last accepted as a member of an important ethnic group, he does not take into account the sacrifices that will inevitably follow his gate-crashing into a richer social and economic circle. The question is: Will he make it? There is no doubt that the Greek is clever, industrious, hardworking, not only a "European" but a successful citizen of the world. But will he be as good a Greek in Greece as he is in faraway places?

ARNOLD S. KOHEN, Ithaca, N.Y.

### Living in Europe

In reference to Alfred E. Davidson's self-congratulatory letter (IHT, June 6) on the merits of living in Europe, it is not true that all the pluses he mentions, i.e., "the richness and variety of life" here, "the attractiveness of Paris and other communities," and some he does not go into, such as tastier food and interesting sights, can be found in many places in the United States, for example, Disneyland?

LANSING ROBB 3d, Paris.

## The U.S. Gas Lines: Ourselves to Blame

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Pogo's famous insight — "We have met the enemy, and he is us" — applies with a vengeance to the gas lines. Opinion surveys undertaken by professional pollsters for the government over the past five years show that in energy matters the U.S. public is ignorant, fiftiful, credulous and self-indulgent. The one bright spot is that attitudes are fluid enough to leave a big opening for leadership.

U.S. ignorance is both large-scale and small-scale. Only 60 percent of the public is aware that the country imports oil from abroad. Only 30 percent has a rough idea of how much — about half the daily consumption. Less than 10 percent realize that U.S. oil reserves have been declining steadily.

Most people don't know that pumping up tires will save gasoline. About half the population thinks — wrongly — that idling an engine for several minutes uses less gasoline than turning it off.

### Ignorance

Ignorance, of course, fosters wishful thinking. According to Dr. Jeffrey Milshtein, an official of the Department of Energy who has been monitoring the polls over the past five years, the country believes strongly in a technological fix for the energy problem. He reports that when people are asked at length about energy matters, they usually reply with a version of the line: "If we can put a man on the moon, then we can certainly solve the energy problem."

The other side of faith in the technological fix is dark suspicion of conspiracy. Over the five-year period a third to half the U.S. people have consistently traced the shortages to a contrived scheme by the oil companies or the government or both. Only half that number regularly cites as the source of trouble a shortage of supply or waste by consumers.

The taste for the far-out explanation means that opinion on energy lacks a solid base, and is highly subject to events. Between early April and late April 1977, the number of Americans who believed energy was a serious problem jumped from 40 to 50 percent. For one, and only one, reason. On April 18, 1977, President Carter laid out the administration's national energy plan amidst a blare of publicity.

### Selfishness

Before, the Three Mile Island incident, over 50 percent of all Americans were prepared to have nuclear power plants built near their homes. After the incident, the figure dropped to around 33 percent.

The swings of position find their logic in selfishness. Dr. Milshtein notes that Americans are "highly

sensitive to price when supply is abundant and highly sensitive to supply when fuel is scarce." He reports that when a man is asked what his energy problem is, he usually says: "Electricity costs too much," or "There's not enough gasoline." He almost never says: "Problem as too much consumption."

That implicit selfishness becomes explicit when faith is coupled with works. Large fractions of the population tend to do easy things that conserve energy. Nearly 10 percent of all Americans wait until a dishwasher is full before running it. More than 60 percent turn down the thermostat at night, and only slightly more than 50 percent turn off the lights when leaving a room.

But though more than 75 percent say they would like to cut down gasoline consumption by sharing a ride to work, only 10 percent — than back in 1973 — actually participate in car pools. Only 8 percent use public transportation. One percent walk to work.

None of this is altogether prizing. The country has long been accustomed to abundant and cheap energy. Events have collided habit, and the instinctive reaction to grope for an explanation, any way out, that alters established routines as little as possible. It will probably take a long time, many shocks, before the U.S. public adjusts to the energy problem.

### Confusion

But the government has a responsibility to speed the transition. Far more important than periodic recommendations at the time is the need to clear up confusion — to develop some sense of what has been happening. In the past there has been a lot of confusion. It is surprising that a president losing momentum every day increasingly buffeted by guess, confusion and ignorance — not use that instrument, does establish a nonpartisan, disinterested presidential commission on energy.

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## Movies in Paris

### Hamburger Film Sandwich' Spoofs TV

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS (IHT) — "Hamburger Film Sandwich" (at the Ritz and the Odeon UGC in Paris), the French title for "Ken's Fried Movie," is wringing laughs from the audience, and it is likely that you will rock with it, for it contains not only the best of gag but several high-verbing passages.

Collection of spoofing skits, it favors to accord the intimate, casual revue of cafe-theater a expansive screen treatment. It is a 30-million epic, but it is a funny, full of impish cheek, and brief. It thrives on the parody of its selected dishes with sounding slapstick, and one as it will inspire others to give temporary mores and clichés a rous spunking.

Chief targets are the brain-ripping methods of U.S. television riposting and presentation. In episode, the tables are turned, two commentators find themselves into the parlor of a smooth-sair of spectators, becoming so robed in their acrobatics that he ples his pompous report on the tion in Japan.

ost amusing of all is the burc of the porno movie trailer is screaming adjectives de- ad to ignite the prurient. The nation "Brutal" is followed girl being smacked on her bare nd with a custard pie, "age" by a shot of a war-dan- nitive tribe, while the "bea- adult love story" discloses a d comedy gyrating in a steamy ver bath.

ne humor here is akin to that of

the quodam comic magazine, "Ballyhoo." It is heavy, rough stuff and, though it may not be to all tastes, its forthright Gargantuanism provides a happy holiday from the undermoulted sort of comedy that now abounds.

"You Light Up My Life" (at the Colisee and the Quintette in English) similarly takes some cracks at television imbecilities, ridiculing pretentious producers, arty directors, moronic commercials and idiotic programs, but its main business lies elsewhere. It is a slightly whiny account of a little girl who, reared by her vaudeville troupe father, grows up to be a song composer and singer and experiences heartbreak with her first affair.

Didi Conn as the Plain Jane with Irving Berlin ambitions and Joe Silver as her clownish papa play it pleasantly, but an inordinate amount of footage is devoted to plugging the theme song, rendered by the New York Philharmonic at the volume of Tchaikovsky's "1812 Overture," minus only the cannonballs. Joseph Brooks, who wrote the song, the scenario and directed as well, is to be congratulated for his showmanship in the matter, but he would have done well to engage a collaborator to steady his wobbly screenplay.

The mere thought of another bank robbery is enough to discourage even the most ardent moviegoer. However, in "Lina Brakke" (at the Elysees Lincoln and the Saint-Germain Village in

Germany) the down-at-the-heels situation has been ingeniously reshaped. The robbery is committed by fraud instead of the customary hold-up in which both innocent bystanders and the audience are held for ransom for two hours.

The gentle heist is but an element of a charming comedy about an old woman and an old man, a former crook, making their escape from a home for senior citizens. Lina Carstens, a veteran German actress — she is now 85 — whose career began as an ingenue in Karlsruhe around 1905, and who was a star of the court theater of Leipzig and Emil Jannings' partner in subsequent films, gives a performance as the dishonest elder that alone is worth the admission price. Fritz Rasp, also of the Berlin stage's great era, is an ideal foil as her accomplice, and Bernard Sichel has directed skillfully, keeping the touching tale from descending into the maudlin.



Didi Conn and Joe Silver in "You Light Up My Life."

## Martial Arts

### Kung Fu Making Comeback in China

PEKING (Reuters) — Chinese martial-arts masters have held their first national meeting in more than 30 years, putting the official stamp of approval on the recent resurgence of kung fu around the country.

Experts in the ancient art of kung fu from every corner of China gathered in the southern city of Nanning to display their skills, which had been under a cloud for many years, ostensibly as a result of opposition of the "Gang of Four" radicals purged in 1976.

The Chinese martial arts consist of a wide range of styles of armed and unarmed combat popularized around the world in the last few years by such film stars as the late Bruce Lee and the one-armed swordsman Wang Yu.

China missed out completely on the kung fu film craze, but one of the classics of the genre, "A Touch of Zen," directed by King Hu, was recently shown to selected audiences in Peking.

of the long-shafted dragon sword "with all the firmness of an ancient pine," the sports daily said.

In an editorial on the significance of the meeting, the newspaper said it showed that the martial arts were "deeply rooted in the masses of our country."

It questioned the worth of some of the kung fu styles displayed, many of which are as deadly as such Japanese martial arts as karate and judo, to which they are distantly related. But it insisted on the need for them all to be demonstrated.

It noted with satisfaction that many martial-arts associations had already been established around China, but said some kung fu experts were reluctant to show their

talent for fear of being criticized as they were during the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s.

"There are many people at present who would rather let the martial arts die out than display their unique skills. They are beset with worries and lingering fears that in the future, the day may come when they will once again be attacked as monsters and demons (that is, class enemies)," the paper said.

More than a third of the martial artists who appeared at the Nanning meeting were over 60, and the sports daily emphasized the need to make sure the martial arts do not die out.

"We must organize our strength to learn, study and improve these skills and carry them on," it said.

## Sex Soviet Style Called Dismal Affair

By Galina Vronova

PARIS (IHT) — Sex the Soviet way apparently is not half the fun it ought to be, according to Mikhail Stern, author of "La Vie Sexuelle en U.R.S.S.," recently published in France. His book describes sex as a rather miserable undertaking in modern Soviet society, conducted in almost utter ignorance, complicated by a high level of impotence, exacerbated by the use of alcohol as an aphrodisiac, and made difficult by a housing shortage that often confines three generations in a family to one room. (Russian winters, Stern reminds us, are cold and long.)

His culprit is the regime, which — by its laws, its unwillingness to include sex education in school curricula, and the general fear it foments — he holds responsible for the illiquidity of homosexual acts (since 1934 punishable by eight years' imprisonment), the prevalence of abortion as a primary form of birth control (legal since 1920), and the random sexual liaisons people seek in the anonymity of crowds. Stern learned much of what he writes about as an endocrinologist in the Ukraine.

"I wrote the book because I had been told that people in the West were tired of reading Soviet emigre accounts of the oppressiveness of the regime. I wanted to speak about Soviet oppression from a different angle that I thought people here could respond to," explained Stern, who spoke in Russian in a recent interview. His son August, who collaborated on the book, acted as interpreter.

## Prison Experience

"In the Soviet Union endocrinologist is about as close a euphemism for sexologist as exists. It was in labor camp that I began to put the sexual problems and unhappiness people had talked to me about in the context of Soviet society," Stern said. He was arrested in 1974 after

refusing to condemn his sons' requests for visas to emigrate to Israel, and charged with having accepted as bribes during 30 years of medical practice: a rooster, 2 geese, 69 eggs, 3 baskets of apples and 775 rubles. He was sentenced to eight years in labor camp but was released after less than three years through the strenuous efforts of his two sons, who published in the West a transcript of his trial they had smuggled out.

In part of his book he writes of sexual life in labor camps: "Homosexuality is at least as prevalent in the camps as in Western prisons, but its deviations are worse." He describes gang rapes of heterosexuals. The victims are afterward socially ostracized by their prison mates. Camp attendants, Stern claims, threaten recalcitrant inmates with "homosexualization" by these gangs.

But if sexual problems are more in evidence in the confines of prison, they are a microcosm of what is happening in the rest of Russian society, according to the author. A study conducted in the city of Perm in 1966-67 attempted to gauge satisfaction in marriage. A large portion of the respondents described themselves as unhappy and women were more dissatisfied than men.

Stern cites many causes for unhappiness. Women often hold down full-time jobs — they constitute 53 percent of the working population — but rarely get any help with housework and shopping from their husbands. Alcoholism is another factor. A 1975 Leningrad study showed that of 500 women being divorced, 375 cited their husbands' alcoholism and brutality as the major reason for seeking divorce. According to Stern, heavy drinking is a common prelude to sex in the Soviet Union, where people have never received sex education in school and have often been brought up by parents too embarrassed to discuss the topic. (Soviet

statistics further indicate that 80 percent of all murders and 70 percent of all reported rapes are committed by persons who are intoxicated.)

Sexual repression is so strong, Stern argues, that people resort to sneaking sex with strangers in crowded buses, subways (only one in 70 Soviet families owns a car, Stern reminds us), in queues in front of stores. "Violence, aggressiveness, and sadism seem profoundly characteristic of Soviet sexuality," he writes.

Stern draws a dismal picture that shows between the studies and the case histories he cites and the generalizations he makes, his undisguised hatred for the current regime. Asked whether he thought anyone was happy sexually in the Soviet Union, he answered, "very, very rarely. People in the West cannot imagine how much ignorance and fear there is."

## Education

### U.S. Universities Still Lure Foreign Students

By Deborah Ward

WASHINGTON (IHT) — Foreign students at U.S. universities come from widely varying geographical and educational backgrounds, but they seem to share a major goal — to study somewhere not available where they are from and to apply their vledge at home when they return.

Constantinidis from Greece, birthplace of the theater, to pursue graduate studies in ter because "sadly enough, aren't any in Greece."

University from Paris for a uate degree in health manage- ing or new emergency-care tele- system in Paris.

Mokhtarzadeh is a stu- at the University of California would like to do citrus crop uch when she returns to Iran her graduate degree in hori- ure, which she said was a field nited studies in Iran.

hey are among 25 foreign stu- participating in the Interna- Telephone and Telegraph 's International Fellowship ram. Founded six years ago, program is the largest corpo- sored graduate-level "fel- ship program" in the United t. It has so far enabled 350 ents to pursue a master's ce.

terest in horticulture from her grandfather, who was a farmer, and "since there are so many citrus gardens where I live, I hope to improve them so citrus will be one of our major products."

After receiving his degree from Harvard this month, Jacques Charbit will return to Paris with the hope of resuming work with the Commission sur les Urgences a Paris, a commission in charge of reorganizing emergency care in Paris.

Charbit, who has a doctorate in medicine from the University of Paris, said the commission is working on implementing an emergency telephone number throughout Paris, similar to the 911 number used in the United States. "Emergency care does exist now, but this effort will organize the different aspects. Since the cost of medical care is so high now, there is a real need to manage the resources more efficiently for the benefit of the patient."

Many of the students plan to try to encourage their school systems at home to offer wider curricula in areas that are still quite small or nonexistent. They all participated in this fellowship program with the intention of benefiting their respective countries. Many plan to teach or do research, but some harbor grander ambitions.

For example, Lithare Mokhtar, from South Africa, would like to establish a research station "where I could help in the training of students and leaders to improve their standard of life. This is what Africa needs." She will receive an MA in social work from Washington University in Missouri.

Judy Sevilla, who is working toward a degree in environmental psychology and social ecology at the University of California, would like to use her skills in the field of public housing, a high government priority in her homeland — the Philippines.

A few students plan to pursue international work. Hyun Choi from Korea hopes to apply the experience she gained in food science at Cornell University "to solving international food crises."

All students agree that learning about a different culture provided them with new insights about their own cultures. Many gained different perspectives not only about their countries, but about themselves and the world. As Ms. Choi said, "I learned that the world should be like a very large house where the division lines between countries do not exist for people helping each other. It is my strong conviction that the only sure road to world peace lies in understanding the ideas, ideologies, dreams and hopes, customs and cultures of other nations."

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Ecologists Caught Napping

U.S. House Quietly Condemns Rare Fish

WASHINGTON, June 19 (UPI) — The tiny snail darter probably has more friends in the United States than any other fish, but yesterday they all seemed to have gone fishing. Very quietly, the House ordered completion of a Tennessee dam that threatens the rare minnow's existence.

Without debate and without explanation, advocates of the Tellico Dam and Reservoir inserted an amendment in a pending appropriations bill. The aim: to reverse the Endangered Species Act and years of court rulings, and order the Tennessee Valley Authority to complete the dam, whatever the effect on the snail darter.

It was late afternoon and there were no environmentalists in the

House. A major group, the Environmental Study Conference, was not answering its phone, apparently because its staff had left for the day.

Offering the amendment, Rep. John Duncan, R-Tenn., had asked that the language not be read by the House clerk, a common practice if the author is about to explain it. Then, as he rose to explain it, the Republican manager of the bill, Rep. John Myers of Indiana, jumped to his feet and said that he had read it and would accept it. Rep. Tom Bevill, D-Ala., chairman of the appropriations subcommittee which wrote the bill, announced that he, too, accepted it. The amendment passed immediately in a mumbled voice vote, with

few in the House appearing to be aware of what was happening. Reporters were puzzled by the quick action. Until they obtained a copy later, they assumed that the amendment was technical and noncontroversial.

A spokesman for Rep. Duncan said that he carefully picked the time to offer the amendment, thus exercising "good parliamentary tactics" and "just good representation" for his constituents.

Cherokee Indians

About \$109 million had been spent on the dam and it was nearly complete, when a university professor discovered that the area was the only habitat of the snail darter. Under terms of the Endangered Species Act, environmentalists blocked further work on the dam.

Others then came forward, including TVA officials and Cherokee Indian leaders, to say that the dam was unnecessary or would cause damage including the flooding of Indian homelands, but Tennessee representatives in Congress continued to fight for it.

Yesterday's amendment said that, notwithstanding any other law, TVA "is authorized and directed to complete construction, operate and maintain the Tellico Dam and Reservoir project for navigation, flood control, electric power generation and other purposes, including the maintenance of a normal summer reservoir pool 813 feet above sea level."

The Senate defeated similar language in another bill last week, and seemed likely to stonewall this amendment as well, but the House action gave a boost to advocates of the dam.

Private U.S. Report Links Sheep Deaths, Atom Tests

By A.O. Sulzberger Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 19 (NYT) — The deaths of thousands of sheep after a series of atomic tests in the spring of 1953 definitely can be attributed to nuclear fallout, according to a private report that for the first time makes a direct scientific link between the deaths and radiation.

The report also said that some of the dead sheep had been grazing in areas where the reported fallout was within the safety levels that had been set by the Atomic Energy Commission.

Ranchers Back to Court

The study on the deaths of the sheep was conducted by Dr. Harold Knapp. In 1962, when he was with the commission's Fallout Studies Branch, he wrote a highly controversial study that was the first to suggest that some children in communities near the Nevada Testing Site had received large amounts of radioactive iodine-131 that affected their thyroids.

Dr. Knapp's current study comes

at a time when ranchers plan to go back into court to fight for reparations from the government, a battle they lost in 1956 when the court ruled that they had not been able to establish a connection between the deaths and fallout.

"Based on information I've received about the report, this is what we've been waiting for," said Dan Bushnell, the sheepmen's attorney. The report was also greeted enthusiastically by Stewart Udall, the attorney leading a class-action lawsuit against the government on behalf of people in Nevada, Arizona and Utah.

"Dr. Knapp's methodology would also apply with equal force to an analysis of the internal dose to human beings," he said.

The 55-page report was researched and written privately by Dr. Knapp. It was released by Rep. Gunn McKay, D-Utah, who said that it provided the first direct evidence that the federal government should accept liability for the sheep deaths.

Opposition Chief In S. Korea Has Date With Carter

SEOUL, June 19 (UPI) — The leader of South Korea's major opposition party said yesterday that President Carter had agreed to meet him privately to discuss South Korea's domestic politics, during Mr. Carter's planned state visit here from June 29 to July 1.

Kim Young Sam, president of the New Democratic Party, said that U.S. Ambassador William Gleystein told him of Mr. Carter's intention. Mr. Kim quoted the ambassador as saying that the U.S. government would seek a closer relationship with his party.

After his election to the party presidency last month, Mr. Kim declared a political war against the 18-year rule of President Park Chung Hee.

Also yesterday, the North Korean news agency reported that Pyongyang had proposed preliminary contact between the North's ruling Korean Workers (Communist) Party and the New Democrats to discuss reunification of Korea. The agency said that the contact could take place in the truce village of Panmunjom or in a third country.

King Carlos in Zurich

ZURICH, June 19 (AP) — King Juan Carlos of Spain and Queen Sofia arrived here today for a three-day state visit to Switzerland.

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Uruguay Blends With Dictatorships

By John Reichertz

MONTEVIDEO (UPI) — In 1942 the fire department helped stage a coup d'état in Uruguay, which as the smallest republic in South America also had been one of the stablest democracies.

Except for five years of dictatorship in the 1930s and the 1942 coup, the nation's democratic tradition remained unblemished during most of the first 70 years of the 20th century.

But this year the nation that had stood out from most of its neighbors as an example of liberal democracy, instead blends in with the region's landscape of military rule.

**Political Future**

"The Uruguayan armed forces did not have much experience in running a government when they came to power," a diplomatic source said recently. "But they're getting it now."

"It is possible they may try to institutionalize their political power in a constitutional reform," the source said. "But they also might want to get out while the getting's good."

Uruguay's democratic record was shattered in the early 1970s as the armed forces gradually consolidated power, bringing their fight

Gandhi Follower Wins Local Vote

NEW DELHI, June 19 (UPI) — A parliamentary election in which former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi refused to compete because of fears that she would lose was won today by one of her followers.

Indira-Congress Party candidate S. Singaravvelu won the special election for the Thanjavur parliamentary seat in southern Tamil Nadu state by a majority of more than 90,000 votes. The winner received 309,868 votes against 217,020 polled by his nearest rival, election officials announced.

Mrs. Gandhi originally had planned to run for the Thanjavur seat, but backed out a day before the filing deadline last month when the Tamil Nadu chief minister reportedly told her that he could not "guarantee her success."

Proposal Made at Athens Meeting

World Press Group Rejects Special Status

ATHENS, June 19 (Reuters) — Members of the International Press Institute today rejected a suggestion that journalists should have a special international status to protect them.

Sean MacBride, president of the Unesco International Commission

for the Study of Communication Problems, told the IPI annual assembly meeting here that journalists should be granted a special status in international law like diplomats. But all other speakers at the assembly rejected the idea.

Britain's Lord McGregor, who

chaired a discussion on the protection of journalists and the freedom of the press, said that there were grave dangers in according a special status which would be dependent on a definition of journalism and of the duties of journalists.

He said that the debate reflected two separate camps, those who saw the press as being critical of government and those who saw it as an instrument of government. The first camp wanted no more than the rights of an ordinary citizen for the journalist, the other wanted constraints on the behavior of journalists.

Essentials Listed

Cushrow Irani of the Statesman, Calcutta, said that the essentials he would like included in a Unesco definition of a journalist's activity were unhindered access to news sources, freedom of movement, freedom to transmit news, the right for a journalist to maintain contact with his organization at all times, and freedom from intimidation, molestation or physical constraint.

In seeking to protect journalists he saw a real dilemma. "We are seeking protection from the very people we feel are guilty of measures from which we want protection."

Harold Evans, editor of the Sunday Times in Britain, said that journalists had never sought a special status. Their position as ordinary citizens was their strength, he stated. But he said that there was a practical problem of how to protect journalists on a dangerous mission. He thought that a UN card might help. But he said that he would not want to depend on a Unesco bureaucracy to issue it, adding that a correspondent's lack of a card in an emergency might be his death sentence.

Violence in India Erupts Between Moslems, Hindus

NEW DELHI, June 19 (UPI) — Violence between Moslems and Hindus flared across India today as temperatures remained at more than 100 degrees while monsoon rains already were more than three weeks late this year.

The police fired rifles over the heads of a "violent mob" in a town near Jamshedpur, 720 miles southeast of the capital. At least 100 persons died in religious violence in April in Jamshedpur, a steel city in Bihar state.

The stabbing to death yesterday of a worker caused panic that subsided briefly when police clamped a curfew on troubled areas in and around the city.

A third stabbing victim in two days died today in Aligarh, 75 miles southeast of New Delhi, in religious turmoil that was caused by the construction of a movie theater in a Moslem area of the city.

Aligarh was formerly controlled by Moslems but now has a predominantly Hindu population.

Executions Set For 2 in Florida

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., June 19 (AP) — Death warrants were signed today for two convicted murderers as Florida prepared to put them to death next week, a month after the execution of John Spinkellink, the first man to be executed in the United States since 1977.

Gov. Bob Graham signed the warrants today for Robert Sullivan of Miami and Charles Profit of Tampa, his office said. The executions were scheduled for June 27.

Gov. Graham also recommended clemency for Death Row inmates Leatrice Alford of Riviera Beach and Clifford Hallman of Tampa.

U.S. House Panels to Probe UN Finances

WASHINGTON, June 19 (WP) — Two subcommittees of the House Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday called joint hearings to look into a report that United Nations organizations keep \$1.4 billion of surplus funds in bank accounts, often paying little or no interest.

The United Nations and the State Department, in separate press conferences in New York and Washington, attacked the report, which appeared in the Washington Post.

The United Nations, speaking for the world body proper and not for its affiliate organizations, said that it had no "bonanza waiting to be spent," but had been "teetering every day on the verge of bankruptcy." However, UN officials suggested privately that some UN affiliates named in the stories were ripe for investigation.

The State Department called the report's picture of the financial position of the UN system misleading, and said that organizations with separate budgets should not be lumped together to calculate a combined surplus figure.

Rep. Don Bonker, D-Mich., chairman of the International Organizations Subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, scheduled hearings to open on June 28 to focus on what he called "distressing" disclosures that UN organizations run a surplus of as much as \$350 million a year. "I'm primarily concerned about our own contributions and the reasons for those surpluses, and how they're invested," Rep. Bonker said.

**U.S. Contribution**

The United States contributed \$600 million to UN organizations in 1977, or \$4.60 for each taxpayer. "What we need to look at more closely is the accounting practices, whether we are contributing more money than is necessary, and the administrative costs," Rep. Bonker said.

The hearings will be held jointly with the International Operations Subcommittee of the Foreign Affairs Committee. State Department officials are expected to appear. A congressional aide said that the United Nations prohibits its employees from testifying before a member country's legislative committees.

In New York, George Davidson, undersecretary-general for administration, criticized the report for grouping separate UN organizations. He also objected that bills owed by the United Nations should have been deducted from the total on hand before reporting on UN bank balances. "To ignore accounts payable is an exercise in fiscal irresponsibility," he said.

While the United Nations had about \$69 million in bank accounts at the end of 1977, Mr. Davidson said, only \$36 million of that was in its general fund, and the balance was in accounts with restrictions. He added that the United Nations needed extra money at the end of the year because no contributions come in during the first two months of the year. He later acknowledged that some contributions are made at that time. According to the State Department, the U.S. government makes a quarter

of its annual contribution in January. Davidson said that apparently low interest rates of 5 percent earned by the United Nations on its savings accounts at the end of 1977 were those prevailing at the time.

**Contract Awards**

He said that he would allow examination of UN files on particular contract awards, but had never been asked. Clayton Timbrell, the UN official in charge of contracts, previously refused to allow such an inspection.

In Washington, Charles Maynes Jr., assistant secretary of state for international organizations, said that any total of cash of UN organizations was "not a useful figure" because the money cannot be transferred back and forth.

He said that the United Nations proper had a \$152-million deficit rather than the \$69 million surplus that was reported. Mr. Maynes had previously defined this "deficit" as

money that some countries have refused to pay to the organization. "Clearly, the United Nations was on the verge of bankruptcy, not flush with cash as the article suggests," Mr. Maynes said.

In the newspaper's assertion that \$116 million was held in bank accounts by the Food and Agriculture Organization, he said, the State Department's explanation that most of the money was in trust funds set aside for particular purposes, or funds to cover regular agency expenses was ignored. It said that the report's assertion that those funds were sufficient to run the organization for two-thirds of a year was "misleading."

"Are you saying the story is inaccurate?" a reporter asked at the end of the State Department briefing. "The figures in the story are correct figures," Mr. Maynes said. "The understating of the UN system is very flawed, and in analogies advanced simply wrong."

—RONALD KESSLER

Audits Show UN Surplus, Nest Egg of \$1.4 Billion

(Continued from Page 1)

expenses over receipts, and not the failure to collect a contribution. "A deficit would have nothing to do with that," he said.

**Auditing Dispute**

Deducting various items from bank balances, as suggested by the State Department, without offsetting them by adding in amounts owed to the organizations, would produce a "very misleading picture of information," Mr. Rosenfield said.

Officials of UN organizations generally refused to permit inspection of records that would show how money is spent. "It's not in the public domain," William Goodkind, deputy UN controller, said, when asked about the terms of bank deposits. "We only show that to the auditors. I'm not going to show it to anyone who walks in off the street."

Although the U.S. government gave the largest single contribution to the UN system in 1977 — \$600 million, or \$4.60 for each taxpayer — the General Accounting Office, the auditing arm of Congress, has been refused access to financial records of UN organizations. "We can only ask questions," said George Sandler, the counselor for financial matters at the U.S. mission to the United Nations. "To look at records gets into a fundamental policy question. We [the State Department] have never considered there was any need to look at those records."

**Refusal to Certify**

This year the United States is temporarily withholding contributions to some UN organizations in a disagreement over how assessments are made. So far, \$139 million has been withheld and \$172 million paid.

Those who are allowed to see the world body's books — the members of the UN board of auditors — have severely criticized nearly every facet of financial operations. In little-noticed reports published by the United Nations, the board, composed of audit staffs from three countries, has repeatedly qualified its opinion on the soundness of UN finances. "Why is the UN using all these funds? Why does the UN act as a bank in the first place? These are not audit questions," he said.

The UN system encompasses nearly 30 organizations, many known by acronyms: WHO, ILO, WFP, UNICEF or ITU. It includes lending institutions like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

He said that auditors had not considered why UN organizations generate excess funds; since this was a question of policy rather than of fact, it was not the UN's business to answer. "Why does the UN act as a bank in the first place? These are not audit questions," he said.

The UN system encompasses nearly 30 organizations, many known by acronyms: WHO, ILO, WFP, UNICEF or ITU. It includes lending institutions like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

Kaiser Corp. Accuses TV in U.S. Of Barring Ads on Public Issues

OAKLAND, Calif., June 19 (AP) — Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. today accused the three major television networks of refusing to accept three advertisements it prepared on public issues.

"The first of it is that they were too controversial, they were not product ads, so they were too controversial, which dumbfounded us," a company spokesman said.

The spots, dealing with free enterprise, energy and governmental regulation, were rejected by NBC, CBS and ABC despite a U.S. Supreme Court ruling in last year that upheld a corporation's right of free speech, the firm said.

The company's accusation occurred in full-page advertisements under the headline "Can a corporation speak its mind in public?" They appeared today in newspapers in New York, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, San Francisco and Oakland.

"The networks said they would refuse to air them," the advertisement said. "Not because they were untrue, misleading, or in any way inaccurate. But simply because they were controversial or not acceptable material."

A spokesman for NBC, who asked not to be identified, said the ads dealt with major domestic issues that that network had handled extensively itself.

"You get into a terrible public interest problem when you start selling commercial time for private viewpoints — irrespective of what they are or who the sponsor."

At ABC, a spokesman, who also asked not to be named, said: "We leave it to our news and public affairs programming to deal with such subjects. Those who have the money could control the ideas or the agenda-setting debate if we did not have this guideline."

cluded here, and hundreds of the funds.

Each organization and trust fund has its own member countries, governing body, books, employees and offices. There is no one person in overall control, although the General Assembly, through various councils and committees, coordinates the work of each of the organizations and reviews the budgets.

Nor are financial data available at any one location. Although spends \$16.3 million a year, if UN's office of public information is of little help. Its publication "Basic Facts about the UN," revisitors that the UN budget in a recent two-year period was \$784 million, or an average of \$392 million a year. It had no record of the expenditures of the UN organizations described in the book.

The organization with the big bank accounts and surplus is UNDP, an umbrella agency that funds other UN organizations that they can improve health, education and nutrition in developing countries. At the end of 1977, UNDP had \$286.1 million in bank accounts. This was enough run it for two-thirds of a year. Twelve trust funds administered: the UNDP had another \$89.9 million in the bank. In 1977, UNDP ran a surplus of \$166 million. The U.S. government contributed \$100 million to it that year. Arthur Brown, UN administrator of the UNDP, said that had financial difficulties in 1976 and 1977 and wanted to insure commitments to future projects would be met. In those years, according to UNDP financial statements, it had to dip into reserves, but had higher expenditures than it does today. "We're trying to increase the rate of expenditures," Mr. Brown said.

**Almost Two Years**

The World Food Program (WFP), which distributes food to impoverished countries, had \$13 million in its bank accounts. It was enough to run the Rome-based agency for nearly two years. It had a surplus of \$25.5 million in 1977 which it received \$77.4 million from the United States.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), which helps developing countries to improve food supplies, had \$116.4 million bank accounts, or enough to run the Rome-based agency for nearly two years. It had a surplus of \$25.5 million in 1977. It received \$43.3 million from the United States that year. WHO official in Geneva said some of its money was committed to future expenditures.

The Paris-based UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) had \$69.2 million in bank accounts, enough to function about three-quarters of a year. Other \$13.9 million was kept in banks by UNESCO trust funds. UNESCO took in \$15.8 million more than it spent in 1977, when the U contribution was \$27 million.

The United Nations itself, which includes the General Assembly, Secretariat, the Security Council and the International Court of Justice, had \$69.4 million in the bank, or enough to run the organization for nearly two months. The UN 77 trust funds had another \$80 million in the bank. During its recent two-year financial period, took in an average each year \$12.8 million more than it spent. The U.S. contribution in 1977 was \$39.4 million.

U.S., Portugal Sign Pact on Azores Base

LISBON, June 19 (Reuters) — The United States and Portugal signed an agreement yesterday regarding U.S. military use of Portugal's Lajes airbase in the Azores until February, 1983, it was announced here.

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance arrived here for the signing from Vienna where he had attended the four-day summit between President Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.







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34.92	-1.50	33.60	33.60	32.75
34.97	-1.50			31.00
36.75	-1.50			
36.80	-1.42			
37.40				
37.48	-1.10			

Est. sales: 137; notes: NA

Total open interest: Mex. 561, of 13 is P/L

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Jul	226.25	226.25
Aug	212.00	212.00
Sep	212.00	212.00
Oct	204.00	204.00
Nov	209.00	209.00
Dec	212.00	212.00

cents per lb.	48.10	48.10	48.10
MAY	48.10	48.10	48.10
MAY	48.55	48.55	48.55

46.00	-1.25	<b>U.S. TREASURY BILLS</b>					
46.30	-1.65	\$1 million; wks. of 100 pct.					
		Jan	91.15	91.18	91.08	91.02	
		Jun	91.03	91.53	91.23	91.28	
		Dec	91.72	91.81	91.62	91.44	
		Mar	91.89	91.99	91.81	91.83	
		Jun	91.54	92.03	91.87	91.89	
		Sep	91.70	91.94	91.80	91.83	
		Dec	91.81	91.88	91.70	91.81	
		Mar	91.74	91.83	91.70	91.79	
49.75	+ .35	<b>Est. sales: 4,667; sales Aug. 4</b>					
44.50	-1.20						

Nov	42.50	42.50	42.50
Dec	42.78	42.95	42.95
Jan	44.50	44.50	44.50
Feb	44.50	44.50	44.50

Total open interest Mon. 1

Sales: Mon. 43,964

Pr.

SLVS	-1.90				
SLVS	-1.90				
5/25/25					
June	6.0385	6.64650	6.5265	6.64650	6.64650
<b>GUILDER</b>					
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
<b>FRENCH FRANC</b>					
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	6.9290
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	6.8265
<b>YEN</b>					
Sept	4621	4646	4621	4646	
Dec	4624	4696	4646	4697	
Mar	4752	4738	4718	4739	
Initial 1.650 centred					
<b>STERLING</b>					
Sept	2.8673	2.1140	3.0840	2.1140	
Dec	2.8673	2.1660	2.8970	2.1660	
Mar	2.9570	2.8970	2.8970	2.8970	

7.20	7.65	7.28	27.30	—	04	Qwest Cvr	Milton Roy
7.25	7.75	7.28	27.32	—	04	CoreInd's	NLT Corp
7.30	7.80	7.29	27.30	—	08	DiatCorp	OakInd
7.35	7.90	7.25	27.45	—	02	Frustr Corp	
7.45	7.95	7.40	27.55	—	03		
7.50	7.95	7.38	27.52	—	06		
7.60	7.90	7.50	27.50	—	05		

NEW LOWS—1

Arizns Best	Erns 4.75pt
Brown Grp	IBM a
CompTops	Kubota Ltd

## Clashes Expected Communications Talks

CATTLE					
lbs per lb.					
71.15	71.15	69.65	69.65	-1.50	
67.90	67.90	67.05	67.05	-1.50	
66.45	66.45	64.90	64.90	-1.50	

quency and a new special band transmitting microwave from space. The suggestion, posed by those who generally decentralized power generation, is that those who are concerned about the

8.25	76.25	75.17	75.17	-1.50
1.95	76.10	75.72	75.12	-1.50
1.10	75.10	74.12	74.12	-1.50
1.10	76.10	75.90	75.00	-1.50
2.40	76.70	77.40	77.40	-1.50
2.60	79.60	78.25	78.45	-1.40
2.55	79.70	78.60	78.65	-1.45

Mr. Robinson, a former FCC Communications Commission member and a law professor at the University of Virginia, said

**Most Actives**  
June 24, 1977

Series	Close	Chg.
975,380	23 1/4	-1 1/4
534,800	35 1/4	+2
442,300	17 1/4	-1 1/4
380,000	17 1/4	-1 1/4

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	Class	Class
(ions)	38.78	33.99
(millions)	732	558
	14.27	9.53
(in millions)	687	572
	11.80	16.66
	461	463
	1,880	1,893
	49	52

housing construction is likely deeper and nearly twice as forecast, according to M. Sumichrast, chief economist, National Association of Builders.

High	Low	Close	N.C.
57.68	57.46	57.58	+0.02
62.57	62.38	62.44	+0.03
47.57	47.26	47.54	+0.06

What is more, Mr. Sami said, housing starts for all 1984 drop below 1.6 million, down from a forecast of 1.7 million and

Sales	Close	Ch.
297,990	39%	-1½
290,708	12%	
195,800	9%	-1%
122,800	26%	+1½
102,500	20%	+1½
92,900	45%	-1

## Company Report

**MEX Index**

NEW	CHNG	CHG.
A.	775.04	-0.87

[illegible]



**AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 19**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

12 Month Stock				Close Prev				12 Month Stock				Close Prev				12 Month Stock				Close Prev			
High	Low	Vol	Yld. %	High	Low	Vol	Yld. %	High	Low	Vol	Yld. %	High	Low	Vol	Yld. %	High	Low	Vol	Yld. %	High	Low	Vol	Yld. %
1084	91	SCED	68.0	5.6	160	99.0	100	4	1	5	199	199	199	199	316	116	Weschem	19	10	216	216	216	216
25	24	SWBFI	50.5	7	5	99	99	7	2	199	199	199	199	224	216	WRIT	5.24	1.5	8	249	24	24	24
25	24	SWBFI	50.5	7	5	99	99	7	2	199	199	199	199	224	216	WRIT	5.24	1.5	8	249	24	24	24
158	9	Spachly	7	2	126	12	126	+1	2	126	12	126	12	126	12	126	12	126	12	126	12	126	12
158	9	Spachly	7	2	126	12	126	+1	2	126	12	126	12	126	12	126	12	126	12	126	12	126	12
746	245	Spachly	116	2.8	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
3	3	Spencer	14.3	3.4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
2614	194	Stach	40.0	1.8	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
2614	194	Stach	40.0	1.8	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
1312	64	Stach	1.0	1.0	1312	1312	1312	1312	1312	1312	1312	1312	1312	1312	1312	1312	1312	1312	1312	1312	1312	1312	1312
1312	64	Stach	1.0	1.0	1312	1312	1312	1312	1312	1312	1312	1312	1312	1312	1312	1312	1312	1312	1312	1312	1312	1312	1312
1252	4	Shmidt	1.5	2.5	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252
1252	4	Shmidt	1.5	2.5	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252
2154	2154	Shmidt	40	22.9	11	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624
2154	2154	Shmidt	40	22.9	11	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624
1416	1416	Shmidt	20	22.9	11	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624
1416	1416	Shmidt	20	22.9	11	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624
1416	1416	Shmidt	20	22.9	11	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624
316	116	Shardust	3.7	1	57	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
1116	37	Shardust	3.7	1	57	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
874	4	Shmidt	2.0	3.4	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
214	214	Shardust	7	42	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
214	214	Shardust	7	42	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
1416	1416	Shardust	20	22.9	64	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126
746	116	Shmidt	2.0	3.4	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
1774	7	Shmidt	5.0	5.8	8	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
3174	126	Sundic	46.0	8.4	216	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624
3174	126	Sundic	46.0	8.4	216	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624	2624
1254	1254	Sundic	3.3	2.1	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
1254	1254	Sundic	3.3	2.1	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
1116	1116	Sundic	3.3	2.1	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
1916	1916	Sundic	20	7.6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
1916	1916	Sundic	20	7.6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
746	746	Sundic	20	7.6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
3974	3974	Sundic	11.0	3.2	291	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354
3974	3974	Sundic	11.0	3.2	291	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	354
2316	2316	Sundic	1.0	1.0	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126
2316	2316	Sundic	1.0	1.0	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126
816	816	Sundic	20	5.0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
1316	64	TEC	6.0	6.8	16	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
1316	64	TEC	6.0	6.8	16	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
1674	20	TEC	3.0	1.3	25	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126
1674	20	TEC	3.0	1.3	25	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126
516	516	TEC	1.0	1.0	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126
516	516	TEC	1.0	1.0	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126
746	746	TEC	2.0	9.2	6	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
746	746	TEC	2.0	9.2	6	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
1416	1416	TEC	2.0	9.2	6	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
216	216	TEC	11	33	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
216	216	TEC	11	33	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
11	11	TEC	3.0	3.2	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
11	11	TEC	3.0	3.2	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
746	746	TEC	2.0	5.5	11	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516
746	746	TEC	2.0	5.5	11	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516
1416	1416	TEC	2.0	5.5	11	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516
2716	2716	TEC	40	17.1	59	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234
2716	2716	TEC	40	17.1	59	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234
224	224	TEC	3.0	3.2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
224	224	TEC	3.0	3.2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
416	416	TEC	15	8	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59
416	416	TEC	15	8	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59
1016	1016	TEC	10	6.8	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69
1016	1016	TEC	10	6.8	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69
1416	1416	TEC	2.0	5.5	11	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516
1416	1416	TEC	2.0	5.5	11	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516		

## Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the June 20, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	DM	FF	£	Gld.	HK cent.	Swiss F.	Dan.Kr.
Asterindus	2,054	4,34	109,65	47,27	2,342		6,942	121 68
Brussels B	30,10	63,46	160,59	69,175	3,5625	14,824		17,7975
Flintheim	1,568	3,953			9,18	6,257		11,35
Indust. B.	1,444		3,975	20,9	1,763	3,375		5,566
Milban	8,440	1,777,80	152	193,73		409,79	20,025	156,40
New York (C)	1,64	2,11975		1,9375	843,25	2,0445	29,995	1,8675
Reichsb.	1,444	3,953	232,22	93,75	1,763	3,375	32,9	229,5
Zeich	1,8475	3,5605	20,1054	38,74065	1,1935	1,8266	5,6053	
EURO	1,4443	6,0735	25,1532	5,84327	1,1932	1,72608	4,0005	2,27104

The following are dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish kroner: 210/10; New York: 36 1/4; Swiss franc: 3.375; Belgian franc: 33 1/8; Hong Kong \$: 5.1275; Singapore \$: 2.1955; Canadian \$: 0.8445 U.S. cents.

(\*) Commercial franc; (b) Amounts needed to buy one currency unit; (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar.

(\*) Units of 100; (b) Units of 1,000.

ECU: European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European cents: 2pm EST rates for New York.

### Eurocurrency Interest Rates

June 20, 1979				
Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M. 10 9/16 - 10 11/16	5 9/16 - 5 11/16	1 1/4	14 1/4 - 14 1/2	9 1/2 - 10
2 M. 10 9/16 - 10 11/16	5 1/2 - 5 5/8	1 1/4 - 1 1/2	14 1/4 - 14 1/2	10 - 10 1/4
3 M. 10 1/4 - 10 1/2	5 13/16 - 5 15/16	1 1/4 - 1 1/2	14 1/4 - 14 1/2	10 1/4 - 10 1/2
6 M. 10 1/4 - 10 1/2	6 1/4 - 6 1/2	2 3/16 - 5/16	13 1/2 - 13 3/4	10 1/2 - 10 3/4
1 Y. 10 3/16 - 10 5/16	6 3/4 - 6 7/8	2 1/2 - 2 3/4	13 - 13 1/4	10 1/4 - 11

## Selected Over-the-Counter

[illegible]

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices June 10 1979

Dollar Bonds			
Amvex 8-87	1212	1392	
Amvex 11-87	912	912	
Australia 8-82	912	912	
Australia 8-84	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 7-82	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 7-84	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 7-86	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 7-88	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 7-90	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 7-92	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 7-94	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 7-96	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 7-98	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-00	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-02	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-04	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-06	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-08	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-10	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-12	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-14	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-16	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-18	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-20	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-22	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-24	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-26	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-28	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-30	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-32	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-34	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-36	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-38	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-40	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-42	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-44	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-46	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-48	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-50	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-52	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-54	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-56	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-58	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-60	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-62	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-64	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-66	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-68	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-70	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-72	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-74	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-76	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-78	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-80	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-82	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-84	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-86	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-88	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-90	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-92	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-94	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-96	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 8-98	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-00	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-02	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-04	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-06	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-08	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-10	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-12	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-14	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-16	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-18	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-20	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-22	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-24	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-26	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-28	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-30	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-32	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-34	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-36	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-38	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-40	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-42	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-44	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-46	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-48	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-50	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-52	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-54	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-56	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-58	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-60	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-62	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-64	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-66	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-68	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-70	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-72	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-74	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-76	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-78	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-80	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-82	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-84	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-86	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-88	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-90	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-92	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-94	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-96	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 9-98	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 10-00	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 10-02	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 10-04	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 10-06	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 10-08	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 10-10	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 10-12	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 10-14	912	912	
Bank of Montreal 10-16	912	912	
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**All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.**

**New Issue / June, 1979**

**750.000 Shares**



**Common Stock**

**E. F. Hutton & Company Inc**

Bache Halsey Stuart Shields  
Incorporated

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Loeb Rhoades, Hornblower & Co.

Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.

Wertheim & Co., Inc.

Atlantic Capital  
Corporation

New Court Securities Corporation

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.  
Incorporated

Kidder, Peabody & Co.  
Incorporated

L. F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.  
Incorporated

Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.

Basle Securities Corporation

Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette  
Securities Corporation

Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb  
Incorporated

Salomon Brothers

Warburg Paribas Becker  
A. G. Becker

Schneider, Bernet & Hickman, Inc.

Robert Fleming  
Incorporated

Nomura Securities International, Inc.

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Banque Nationale de Paris

Den norske Creditbank

Hessische Landesbank-Girozentrale-

Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie

Pictet International  
Limited











## Observer

## Withdrawal Pains

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — After 30 years of the soft life Americans seem to have forgotten how to moderate their passion for easy living. The working stiff nowadays insists his car is not a luxury, but a necessity, while ownership of a color television set is regarded even among paupers as one of the rights of man, just as precious as the right to dine seven days a week on hamburger.

To anyone who came of age just before or just after World War II, a man whining about such restrictions on instant plenitude as are now widely lamented by the surging masses would have seemed as famous as a Rockefeller complaining about the prohibitive price of ocean-going yachts.

At that time Americans knew how to cut back and survive. When the price of hamburger put it out of reach, they simply settled for macaroni and cheese three or four nights a week and thereby saved enough money to buy a chicken for Sunday dinner.

I remember when the cost of electricity went sky high in 1938. We didn't get angry at the president and throw picket lines around the domiciles of electricity tycoons. Instead, we cut back.

On hot nights, instead of running the air conditioner we slept on the porch or fire escape. If guests came to dinner we urged the men to take off their shirts and neckties and sit around in their undershirts, urged the women to take off their shoes, and drenched everybody in ice-cold tea to encourage a cooling flow of commodious perspiration.

So effective were these measures that we were able to cut back on appliance spending by not buying an air conditioner.

The resulting cutback in our power consumption must have infuriated the electricity tycoons and probably encouraged several of them to cut back to only one summer house at the seashore. In any case, the hardship on us was not intolerable. The necessity to wash dishes by hand kept couples in social communion instead of watching TV, thus improving human relations.

Women, of course, had the patching to do. We had cut back on the clothing budget by not buying new jeans with terrific Paris designer labels on the back pockets, and also by not throwing away the old jeans just because they developed holes.

While the women were busy patching, the men were occupied killing cockroaches, mosquitoes and flies with wadded newspapers or swatters. This activity was necessitated by our decision to cut back on the budget by not buying bug sprays in aerosol cans. It gave the men healthy exercise and kept their reflexes in shape. Afterwards, feeling ruddy and adventuresome, they would walk three or four blocks to the drugstore.

Not to buy mouthwash, hair spray, after shave cologne, deodorant sticks or \$22 magazine (featuring the portrait of somebody's daughter in the buff, mind you). We had decided to cut back on such dandified fluff, on the theory that anybody who dined four nights a week on macaroni and cheese and killed the cockroaches with a newspaper would be putting on airs if he gurgled mouthwash and would certainly be wasting his time daydreaming about undraped adolescent females.

That sort of thing was left for electricity tycoons and oil-rich Arabs who didn't eat in their undershirts and wouldn't have known how to get to work if somebody took away their cars and made them use the streetcar.

No, the purpose of going to the drugstore was to get a nickel soft drink, which the drugstore provided without a snub since almost everybody at that time had decided to cut back on carbonated water intake by not buying the family-size bottle of soda pop containing enough liquid to drown a horse.

Afterwards you went home and sat on the front steps and watched boys and young men engage in fist-fights under the lamppost.

The nice things about it were that it was live and was never interrupted for commercials, so that afterwards we never went back into the house with a nagging urge to destroy the budget by buying new tires, a better air conditioner or some high-priced tin cans to open for the dog. The deprivation was doubtless intense by present standards, regrettably.

## William Styron's Choice

## 'I Had This Dream About a Girl I Remembered From My Days in Brooklyn in '47'

By Michael Kernan

ROXBURY, Conn. (WP) — When William Styron came out with "The Confessions of Nat Turner," it was 1967, and the Black Pride movement was at its height. Critics attacked him, editorial writers reviled him, 10 black intellectuals tried to blow him out of the water in a concerted barrage.

For one thing, his slave hero was depicted as having a boyhood homosexual experience. More important, this Pulitzer-winning bestseller about a black man had been written by a white.

Styron had his defenders, including his friend James Baldwin, the novelist, and psychiatrist Robert Coles, who said, "Styron has written words that will push hard at thousands and thousands of minds. He has awakened us, made us feel more, and in that way given us a rather special glimpse of that elusive thing called history and that terribly concrete thing called race."

"Nat Turner" was ahead of its time. Read now, it rings true in a way that "Roots" rarely does.

At that, the book had been germinating 12 years. Had it come out much before '67, chances are it would have been so unfashionable as not to attract attention. Luckily, William Styron is a slow writer.

The slow writer has a new book. It is called "Sophie's Choice," and it is about Auschwitz.

This time, the trend had already begun. The booklists are full of new works about the Holocaust, the television series upset German audiences, Hollywood is turning out fantasies about Dr. Mengele as though the facts weren't horrifying enough. Styron was still ahead of the pack, however. He started the book in 1974.

"I had a dream," he said, lounging in an airy, beam-ceilinged, wood-paneled room overlooking the New England hillside. "I'd been writing a book about the Marine Corps in Korea since 1969, and I'd even had an excerpt in Esquire, but I just couldn't get the momentum going. Then I had this dream about a girl I remembered from my days in Brooklyn in '47."

looking the New England hillside. "I'd been writing a book about the Marine Corps in Korea since 1969, and I'd even had an excerpt in Esquire, but I just couldn't get the momentum going. Then I had this dream about a girl I remembered from my days in Brooklyn in '47."

## Tattoo

Her name was Sophie, and she was beautiful, and she lived with a man in the same rooming house as the young Styron, then a reader at McGraw-Hill. And she had an Auschwitz tattoo on her arm.

That was enough for the novelist. He started writing the same day he had the dream, laboriously, in longhand on yellow paper. He fills about three pages a day, struggling over every elusive adjective and ungainly phrase. ("Lots of destruction," he says.)

He rarely rewrites, though he edits considerably. The work comes off the yellow page so complete that it can be excerpted long before the book is ready. A section from "Sophie's Choice" — the hilarious account of the young narrator's attempt to seduce an American princess — appeared in Esquire three years ago.

"I worked at a fast pace for several weeks. Didn't even tell my editor or anything. I finished the first chapters as you read them. Then I decided there was one thing missing, and I had to go to Poland, to Auschwitz."

So he flew to Europe (he hates to fly, but does), and spent an afternoon at the death camp. It was all he needed for his grimly detailed descriptions of the place.

## Ugliness

He doesn't believe in the kind of research that makes some novels read like a Bar Mitzvah. But Styron's Auschwitz has the smell and the darkness and the frightening ugliness that one remembers even today from newsreels.

"I had a strategy," he said. "I

wanted to get the reader involved totally in the reality of the camps. I began in the first person and brought up the camps very gradually so that when I actually got to the descriptions of them the reader would trust me."

From the beginning, he realized that he would have to tell the story through an outsider, indirectly, "because you need a sense of distance in dealing with horror. In so many war novels, the description of insults to the flesh finally becomes numbing and repetitious. It loses reality rather than gains it. It's just a recap of what we already know went on there. He also decided to make Sophie a Polish Catholic, not Jew."

"I haven't minimized the Jewish part of the Holocaust. But I know that if I'd made Sophie Jewish, I would have lost the reader. We've had so much about the Jewish tragedy. The fact is, the Holocaust was a human tragedy. It involved the whole human race."

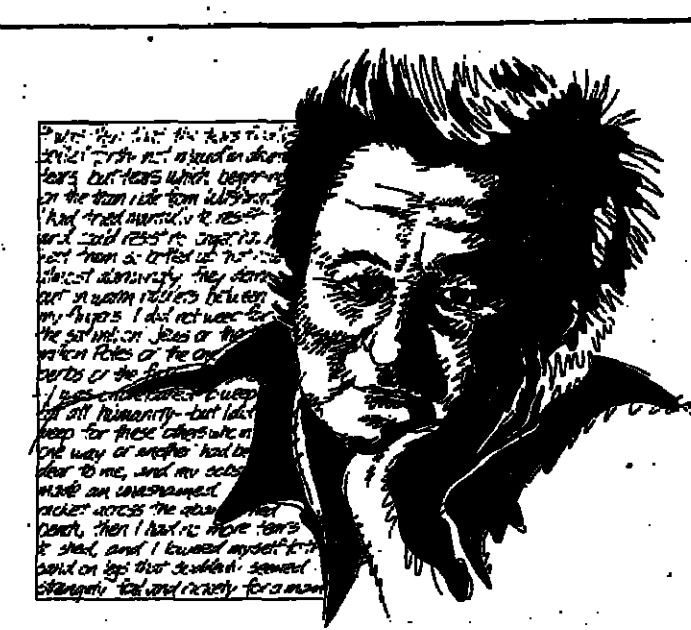
And, as Styron notes, many of those tattooed survivors, especially in Eastern Europe, are not Jews — since the Jews usually didn't survive.

## Total Domination

Reading about the camps, he came to understand that they were not simply extermination depots but a separate form of human society based on total domination. The extermination facilities, after all, were built long after the original network of slave-labor camps was established.

"Nat Turner" was about slavery, too.

"If it wasn't the same, though, it was an institution here, but it wasn't stated government policy the way it is in Nazi Germany. I don't know, there's something in me that gets outraged at domination and power. It's a rebelliousness, a reaction to authority. To some extent, it's the same with military service, though I don't



William Styron, by Allen Carroll for the Washington Post.

feel the same moral thing about military authority at all."

"Sophie's Choice" is about domination and slavery.

Above all, the novel is about the long arm of death, reaching seductively through time to embrace another victim.

"I expected some reaction from Jews," remarked Styron, "but when I had a close friend who is Jewish read the book, he said the people who might react wouldn't be Jews, but certain feminists. I might get some flak about Sophie's character. Of course, I'm not holding her up as a paragon of womanhood. She's an individual, and this is what happened to her. If she's not exemplary, what can you do about it? It's not my fault."

Styron's friends may call him something of a male survivorist, but with his wife of 26 years, Rose, you sense the casual solidarity of a long-enduring bond.

If the household revolves around him — his hours, his work space, his friends — it is because Rose, also a writer, arranges it that way. "He'd be helpless without her," a friend said.

His life, in turn, revolves around his work. A late starter, he writes in the afternoons, agonizing through his daily 1,000 words ("I feel morally obliged to write every day; it's not a physical compulsion, but it's painful, it's pain every inch of the way"). The yellow sheets are photocopied before going to a local typist. Then they're stored in a safe-

deposit box while the typescript goes in batches to the agent.

Even at the Styron summer place, in Vineyard Haven on Martha's Vineyard — a beautiful house with lawns sloping down to the water — the writer has a windowless shack out back where he works every day.

He never gets away from writing. If it's not a novel or a book review or editing for Paris Review or The American Scholar, then it's the film project he has been working on with his friend John Marquand, a satirical version of the Snyder-Gray murder case that has picked up \$60,000 in options but never was filmed.

What next? After a quick trip to Europe, he wants to get back to his Marine Corps novel.

"It still fascinates me. I'm exploring a certain kind of military mind, the intellectual officer. I can't damn the military out of hand like a lot of people. There have been some very good people in the service, in my experience (Marine Corps, World War II; Korea, 1951) on many levels. It's an attempt to really examine an idealistic military mind when it finds itself in a terrible bind over the meaning of war and killing and sacrifice."

He is two years into it, and is calling it "The Way of the Warrior." We may not see it for several years — perhaps not until a time when scoring the military is no longer fashionable.

## PEOPLE:

## Senator Wants to B Nixon for \$667,000

Sen. Gary Hart doesn't think President Richard N. should be allowed to just pocket those goodies dating from the San Clemente, Calif., estate he "Western White House." N. says he's selling the place now unidentified buyer, and the Co. Democrat wants the Secret Office to bill him for \$667,000. That's how much the two age sank into San Clemente in an devices and general improve. Hart has introduced a resolution the Senate on record as a ing any personal gain by federal officials at the expense of the tax er and says that would enable government to force Nixon to up.

Trying, but mostly failing, to like any other visiting tourist, nia Hart and her husband, Bernard, showed up at lunch at the Tavern on the Green in Manhattan's Central where they were quickly nized. But Mrs. Shaw, who used to being in the public since her kidnapping an events that followed it, turned her back on photo hovering in the nearby gar waiter reported that Mrs. Sh dined steak tartar, spee asking if it was "mustard," that Shaw order join tips that the party "tipped extremely well." Mr. and her husband, a policeman used to be her bodyguard married April 1.

On June 21, V.A. Kelley fessed "armchair politician" saddle up his mule and start for the presidency. Kelley, year-old retired carpenter Oswego, Ill., says his House aspirations were b visit to the U.S. Senate if Says he, "There was no transaction there, only a guards and page boys we Security guards told me the three transport trucks full of to be unloaded at the Smeing, Washington D.C. is the latest attempt to get Kelley in the United States when I made the promise it against if I ever got a chance I looks like the time has come — SAMUEL JR.

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